REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

395

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,958.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2¼ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Cotton, as above, on SATURDAY, the 17th November 1877.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 8th November 1877, and on TUESDAY, the 13th idem for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHYEBASSA, 2639 Tons, 346 H. P. Commander W. Cosens, on SATURDAY, the 27th October, 1877, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pond'cherry, Madras Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CANARA, 1902 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, on THURSDAY, the 25th October 1877, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. CANARA, 1902 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 25th October 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, on TUESDAY, the 30th October 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer ACHILL, 1,313 Tons, 460 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th November 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131 0
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122 8
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company will despatch the following First Class Steamers with excellent accommodation for Passengers from Bombay to Trieste on the subsequent dates :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. AUSTRIA	3200	400	on 30th Nov. 1877.
S.S. ETTORE	3500	400	on 21st Dec. "
S.S. POLLUCE	4211	250	on 10th Jan. 1878.

A Steamer on the 5th of February 1878.
" " 28th " 1878.

All the above steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Through tickets to Constantinople and via Suez by Rail to Alexandria issued.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, October 22, 1877.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS, COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	29th Oct.
(s)	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	5th Nov.
	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	12th do.
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barne	19th do.
	BANGALORE	2063	500	N. W Haselwood	26th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	10th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	17th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	30th Oct. at 3 p. m.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov. do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3600	500	G. R. Hector	10th Nov. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of elegantly carved blackwood household furniture, glass, crockery, and platedware, &c., at No. 73, Bandora Hill Road, (opposite St. Andrew's Church.)

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, all the handsome furniture, &c., the property of Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, changing his residence, the same comprises glass, crockery, and plated ware, a set of dining table in 4 pieces, carved circular pier and side tables, conversation couches, drawing room easy and other chairs, Tucker's lamp, with drops, teapoys, whatnots, bookstands, camp cots with beds, cupboards, chests of drawers, plated spoons and forks, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, pairs of globe lamps and sundry articles. &c., &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th October 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Sassoon's Dock, Colaba, on account of the underwriters, ex s.s. Trinacria—

O A 3 R—138-141—4 Cases printed cambrics, each 60 pieces, 26 yards 29 inches.
Ditto 142 & 144—2 Tins ditto ditto ditto
Ditto 145-147 —3 Cases ditto ditto ditto
D O N A — 511—1 Tin ditto 60 pcs. 24 yds. 29 in.
Ditto 531—1 Tin printed jacconets, 125 pieces 20 by 35,
Ditto 545-546—2 Cases printed cambrics, 140 pcs. 26 by 29.
F. M. & C— C G—414-51 Pieces white shirtings.
D O N A } — 511—1 Tin ditto 60 pcs. 24 yds. 20 in.
Ditto 531—1 Tin printed jacconets, 125 pieces 20 by 35.
Ditto 545-546—2 cases printed cambrics, 140 pcs, 26 by 29.
F M & C C G } 414—51 Pieces white shirtings.
D O N A } 532—1 Case white figured gauze lappets, 120 pieces 10 yards 35 inches.
59 Pieces printed cambrics and jacconets, from 20 to 26 yards, 29/35 inches.

Terms—25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the tent, opposite their rooms, the valuable and handsome household furniture, the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome household furniture, plated, glass, porcelain-ware, a first-class English built open carriage, a pair of handsome Arab carriage horses, plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplande.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p m; Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriage, horses, &c., the property of Major Sexton, changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, handsome pier glasses with consoles tables, 3, 8, and 12 light chandeliers argand lamps, wall argand lamps, plated, glass and porcelainware, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c., in Mr. De Ga's Bungalow at Grant Road.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain-ware, piano, by Soundy & Co, harmonium, pony, &c., at Marine Lines.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, piano, harmonium. &c, the property of Captain C. L. Marryat, R. E.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th October 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of Superior 1st class Moulmein and 2nd class Rangoon Teak Squares and Scantlings.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder to close consignments.

150 second-class Rangoon Teak Squares.

50 first-class Moulmein Teak Squares and at the Mazagon Darookhana.

20 tons first class Teak Scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirement of purchasers.

MCEWAN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their rooms, on SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at 3 p. m. a consignment of this excellent and now well known beer, just landed Ex S.S. Europa, consisting of—

105 casks each 4 dozen quarts.
45 casks each 7 dozen pints.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

MAHOGANY DRESSING AND CHEVAL GLASSES.

For sale, by Auction, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p m., at Messrs. CRAWFORD'S rooms, dressing glasses from 14 to 22 inches by 10 to 16 inches, and cheval glasses 48 by 24, some with marble stands. Now on view.

SUPERIOR OLEOGRAPHS IN GILT FRAMES.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, without reserve a consignment of superior oleographs just received, representing interrupted Sledge Party, Boy with Dog, Little Disobedients, Grape Gathering, Oriental, Roman, Northern, and German girls, lake of Vierwaldstaedt, Reichenbach, King and Queen of Hearts, Cape Noel, Grandpapa and Mama, Poachers at Night and Morning, Harem Scene, Last Sign of Life, First Service, Music Lesson, Seven Mountains, Girl with Cat, Kiss Hand, Emperor and Crown Prince of Germany, Italian Girl, They are Coming, Donanweibchen, Landscapes, Battles of Spichern and Woerth, and many other subjects. Now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, a Mahogany Cottage Pianoforte by John Brinsmead, a 8-day Clock by Welc Springs and Co., Books, Plants, &c, at No. 144, Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office Chowkey.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from G. Ingle, Esq., who is proceeding to an outstation, to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence at Middle Colaba, the whole of his handsome household furniture, piano, books, plants, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the furniture will be on view, on and after Sunday, the 28th instant.

SALE OF SALT PANS known by the name of Angoorlee Agar and Khoosh Agar, at Trombay, in Salsette.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Jugjeewandass Nanabhoy, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Shreedhur Balcristna Sett, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and 2nd mortgage, dated the 15th day of June 1871 and 24th day of February 1872, respectively, all that two pieces of ground or salt pans, situate at Trombay in the Zilla of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 3,08,000 square yards or 77 acres and 9 goontas or thereabouts, which said two salt pans are called or known by the name of Angroolee Agar, and Khoosh Agar, and the said Angoorlee Agar is bounded on the east by the sea, on the west by the Agar Nowkhar, on the north by the sea, and on the south by the said Khoosh Agar, and the said Khoosh Agar is bounded on the east by the sea, on the west by a portion of the Khoosh Agar belonging to Dadabhoy Parsee, on the north partly by Nowkhar and partly by a portion of the said Angoorlee Agar, and on the south by the sea.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Carved and French-polished Blackwood Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain ware, a Mahogany Cottage Pianoforth by J. P. Schiedmayer, a Rose-wood Harmonium by C. Reithsimer, Single and Four-Light Hanging Argand Lustres, 6 and 8 Light Plated and Glass Stem Chandeliers, Base Lamps, Brussel's and Velvet Pile Carpets, etc., etc., at Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort.

On THURSDAY next, the 1st November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the top floor of their rooms, Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort, valuable household furniture, etc., of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be printed, and the furniture will be on view on and after MONDAY, the 29th inst.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th October 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL,

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SHE WILL GIVE A GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26th.

TEMPLE BAR GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT.

ICES! ICES! ICES!

ANCHOR LINE. S. S. EUROPA

WILL SAIL on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, for LIVERPOOL, via Kurrachee and Naples For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, October 24, 1877.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

WILL POSITIVELY ARRIVE BY THE NEXT MAIL.

CAPTAIN BURNABY'S NEW WORK on Horseback Through Asia Minor, 2 vols. Rs. 23-12. Orders now registered by

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
CASTALIA	2,200	424	November 10.
ITALIA	2,245	424	" 24.
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	December 8.
INDIA	2,289	500	" 22.
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	At fortnightly intervals.
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	
EUROPA	2,277	424	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples	Rs. 400
To Liverpool	" 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, October 24, 1877.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer ZERBINO, from LIVERPOOL, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED TO TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

Bombay, October 24, 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COURT OF DIRECTORS have DECLARED a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per Share, being at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June last, and that the same will be PAYABLE to the SHAREHOLDERS on the Bombay Register on and after the 8th November 1877. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 25th instant to 8th proximo, both days inclusive.

H. W. JONES, Acting Agent.

TO BE LET, a COOL RESIDENCE in APOLLO STREET. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—Owing to a QUORUM of SHAREHOLDERS NOT BEING PRESENT, the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the abovementioned Company stands ADJOURNED to 5 p.m. THIS DAY at No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort.

W. J. FARROW, Secretary.

Bombay, October 25, 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA, AND BETWEEN POONA AND SHOLAPUR.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after THURSDAY, the first November 1877, the Passenger and Mixed Trains between Bombay and Poona, and the Mixed Train between Poona and Sholapur, as given below, will resume running at the times shown in the public Time Tables, dated 27th April 1877, namely :—

Down Trains.	Mixed.	Pass.	Up Trains.	Mixed.	Pass.
Bombay......Dep.	a.m. 6-50	a m. 11-0	Sholapur....Dep.	a.m. 6-15	..
Poona........Arrl.	p m. 4-40	p.m. 6-0	Poona.......Arrl	p.m. 6-20	..
Ditto.......Dep.	a.m. 7-0	..	Ditto.......Dep.	a.m. 9-0	p m. 1-20
Sholapur ....Arrl.	p.m. 6-45	..	Bombay....Arrl.	p.m. 8-40	8-20

And that, on and from the same date, the Down Local Train which leaves Bombay at 9 a.m., and reaches Poona at 5 p.m., and the Up Local Train which leaves Poona at 11 a.m., and reaches Bombay at 7 p.m. will be DISCONTINUED.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, October 25, 1877.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

LEATH AND ROSS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

		Cash Prices
GLOBULES	per bottle	12 as.
PILULES	"	12 as.
TINCTURES	"	12 as.
ALSO		
CAMPHOR PILLS	"	14 as.
NEURALINE, for Neuralgia	per bottle	14 as. and Rs. 2

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED BY

TREACHER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE at Munmar, near the Railway Station, 100 Acres of First Class IRRIGATED LAND. Apply to A. B. C., care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

REQUIRED, a COMPETENT DRESS MAKER and MILLINER, a Parisienne preferred. Address MADAME LINES, Lucknow.

THE LONDON.—TIFFIN and SUPPER ROOMS, opposite the Post Office. First Class Tiffins, charge 12 As. Wines, Spirits, and Beers First quality.

FOR SALE, a good BROUGHAM, Australian HORSE, and HARNESS. Price for Turn-out Rs. 650. Address S., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, at No. 50, GRANT ROAD, a GROUND FLOOR. Rent Rs. 45. Address A. C. F., No. 50, Grant Road.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, or a MARRIED COUPLE, can have Board and Lodging with a FAMILY in the Fort. Apply to A. B., Office of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an ENGINEER for service in a Steam Cutter employed on Coast Survey duties. Apply at the Government Dockyard on THURSDAY, at 11 a. m. Good Certificates indispensable.

G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS QUADRILLE PARTY will be held in the Volunteer Hall, Byculla, on FRIDAY, 26th instant, at 9 p. m. Volunteers in Uniform. Tickets at Door.

FOR SALE, 2 First-Class Chronometers, 1 First-Class Dolland's Telescope, 1 First-Class Lunar Sextant; all by the best makers. Apply to FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, 9, Forbes Street.

BUNGALOW in MARINE LINES, lately occupied by the Revd. D. C. Boyd, TO BE LET for about three months from the 15th November. Apply to "M. M.," care of this paper.

WANTED, by a Merchant, a competent person who understands Mercantile business and can speak French, English and Hindustanee. Apply at United Service Refreshment Rooms, Hummum Street No. 9.

SUITABLE for a Pleader's Office, or a Doctor's Dispensary. TO BE LET, three stories of House, No. 78, Fort, at the entrance of Bazaar Gate Street, nearly opposite Saklatwalla's Shops. Rent Rs. 30. Apply to

GOKULDAS JUGMOHANDAS.

DUTCH BUTTER in 2 lb. Tins Rs. 2 each; Swiss Condensed Milk 8 As. per Tin; Milk and Cocoa 10 As. per Tin. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
OLOROSO,
PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

MILLINERS,

DRESS MAKERS,

SILK MERCERS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

COMPLETE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS

OF ALL LADIES' REQUISITES.

THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

JUST received per s. s. "Gwalior" a magnificent Stock of

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS.

LADIES' GUARD CHAINS.

LADIES' VICTORIA CHAINS.

LADIES' NECKLET CHAINS

In 15 and 18-Carat Gold. Each Chain is stamped with the "Hall Mar'k" and those which can conveniently allow it, are stamped on each link.

Illustrated Catalogues, showing 46 Patterns, will be sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE PAINT (in all colours) possesses the following great advantages over Lead Paint:—

DOES NOT BLISTER,
NEARLY DOUBLE BULK,
GREATER COVERING POWER,
HAS NO CHEMICAL ACTION ON METALS,
IS NON-POISONOUS,
WILL STAND AN EXTREME OF HEAT which would destroy White Lead.

SILICATE WHITE is the only paint that will stand the action of sulphuretted Hydrogen and other Gases without tarnishing, and retain its colour under all conditions.

Recommended by the Social Science Congress. See *Times*, *Architect*, and *Builder*.

Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay; F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta; ASPINWALL & Co., Madras; LAW, BROWN & Co., Colombo; TODD, FINDLAY & Co., Rangoon; FLEMING & Co., Kurrachee; or to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

MAHABLESHWUR DAWK RE-OPENED.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS with RELAYS of GOOD HORSES from Poona to Mahableshwur can be had at Rs. 35.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
Proprietor of Stage Carriages, Main Street.

Poona, October 11, 1877.

WANTED, a COMPETENT NATIVE MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who has passed the Boiler Act Examination and has had experience as a Fitter, to TAKE CHARGE of a WORKSHOP for the Mandvi Harbour Works, on a salary of Rs. (100) One Hundred. Application will be received up to 15th November 1877. They should be addressed to the State Engineer, Kutch.

MANIBHAI JUSBHAI,
Dewan of Kutch.

Bhuj, October 12, 1877.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

For sale at this Office.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

NOTICES.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages not so marked appear to be sent "via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

THE MAZAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 25th October 1877, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Accounts of the Company made up to 30th June 1877.
II. To appoint Directors.
III. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th to 25th October 1877 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE, Agent.

Bombay, October 10, 1877.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones, and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints, it is invaluable.

In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta Messrs. Barry & Co. Vepery, Madras.

Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Tent Contractor and Merchant, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that he has, at considerable expense, made several special improvements in his Tents to suit their convenience and comfort. The SUPERIORITY of the TENTS over others was proved beyond doubt at the IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE CAMP at DELHI last year; and those Gentlemen who last year patronised him were, he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied, and have certified that his Tents were greatly superior to others and the charges were comparatively moderate.

Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time Tents of any description for Gentlemen who may be desirous of having them on shortest notice.

The following table will show the different sorts of Tents and their dimensions :—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with Rooms	32' by 22'
Do. Do.	31' by 21'
Field Officer's	29' by 17'
Captain's	24' by 14'
Rowtee	24' by 14'
Horse Stable	....
Double Pole	20' by 16

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subaltern's	18' by 14
Do.	14' by 14'
Hill	12' by 12'
Staff Officer's	12' by 12'
Bechoba	12' by 12'
Do.	10' by 10'
Horse Stable	....
Necessary	5' by 5'
Do.	4' by 4'

For further particulars please apply to him at his manufactory in Old Emaum Bara, Bhendi Bazar Road.

LATEST NEW PAINTINGS BY LOUIS FRANK.

IN WATER COLOURS.

SKETCH in LANOWLIE WOOD.
" on the KRISHNA, at WYE.
" KURRAR—DECCAN.
" near INDORE.
" the GANGES AT BHAIRAMGATI.
PORCUPINE Pt. from MALET'S SPRING. THIRD FALLS—MAHABLESHWUR. COLABA, in the monsoon. BOATS in Moody Bay.

IN OILS.

"AFTER-GLOW" in Back Bay.
STORMY EVENING do.
SKETCH FROM PILOT'S BUNDER.

N. B.—Pictures framed, renovated and restored.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 p. m. on THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the CONVEYANCE from MANGALORE to CALCUTTA of about 43 Tons of AMENDIVE COIR, be the same more or less, which is ready for shipment.

2. The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or (2,240) two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3. The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire and delivered at Calcutta in like good order and condition according to weight.

4. The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owners at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted and to sign the Bill of Lading or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the Acting Collector of South Canara may require of him.

5. The Freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6. The expense attending Stamp Fees, affixed to Charter Parties as well as to counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

7. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, October 19, 1877.

FOR SALE.

TA'LIM-UL-MUBLADI or Urdu edition of the Indian Vernacular Series for Elementary Schools with copious illustrations, compiled by various authors and edited by MAJOR W. R. M. HOLROYD, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, with the aid of native scholars.

URDU-KA-QAIDA, an Introductory Primer and Second Reader, now available. First Reader expected immediately. Third and Fourth Readers shortly, other books, including manuals of Geography, Arithmetic and Mensuration in course of preparation.

Terms.—Urdu-ka-Qaida 4 pie. First Reader with twenty-eight illustrations 1 anna 4 pie. Second Reader with twenty-four illustrations 2 annas. Discount 20 per cent. on purchases of the value of Rs. 100. If original cases be taken, they will be sent free of cost to any Railway Station within the Bombay Presidency or Hyderabad and to any Station on the G. I. P. Railway. Apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

SHOW ROOMS AT GIRGAUM AND HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE, an English-built very nice self-driving PARK PHAETON. Price moderate.

Also always on hand, Furniture of every description, Glass and Crockery Ware, Cutlery, Harness, Saddlery, Carriages of every description, Horses, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.

All information given regarding buying and selling. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN desirous of playing in the above are requested to send their names to the PROPRIETOR, WAVERLY BILLIARD ROOMS. Entrance Rs. 5. First Prize, Two of Roberts's Champion Billiard Cues, in handsome case. No entries will be received after 6 p.m. on SATURDAY next, 27th instant. The Drawing will take place at 9 p.m. the same evening. The games will be 500 up. The last two left in will play the best of three games of 250 up. The winner, receiving a start of 750 points in 1,000, will have to play Mr. John Roberts for a handsome Silver Cup.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp

Price—Four Annas.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,

GAUTIER FRERE'S CHOICE BRANDIES.

00........Rs. 24 per doz. | 000 } 00 }........Rs. 30 per doz.
000 } V } .... " 33 "

Liberal discount to large Purchasers.

COWASJEE BROTHERS,
Sole Agents Bombay, Scinde, and Punjaub.

Elphinstone Circle.

RETAIL AGENT—Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON AND COMPANY

HAVE received fresh Consignments of the undermentioned first class WINES, &c.

From PAGE AND SANDEMAN,			
Amontillado Sherry		Rs. 25	per doz.
Cusénier's Fine Brandy		" 24	"
From A. COLLIN (Châlons)			
Carte Blanche Champagne		" 30	"
From G. PRELLER and Co. (Bordeaux)			
St. Julien Claret quarts		" 9	"
Lormont Claret	"	" 12	"
Chateau Belair	"	" 16	"
Haut Barsac	"	" 15	"
Chablis	"	" 16	"
From De LAAGE FILS & Co.			
Cognac—L. Béchade		" 18	"

Pints of all these Wines can be had at Rs. 2 per case of two doze extra.

NOTICES.

BY PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT.

31,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees Each.

400 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, including land.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, including land.
1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled-roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, including land.

IN CASH.

1 Prize Rs. 2,000	4 Prizes Rs. 125	25 Prizes Rs. 20
1 Prize " 1,000	5 Prizes " 100	150 Prizes " 10
1 Prize " 500	10 Prizes " 50	200 Prizes " 5

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

Agents are invited for Out-stations; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS :

1—Atmaram Sagoon, Esq., Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
2—Jehangier Bazonjee Karanee, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
3—Nowrojee Cursetjee Karass, Esq., Parsee Bazaar, Fort.
4—B. F. Furtado, Esq., Catholic Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road.
5—Kakeebhai Puddumsee, Esq., near Crawford Market.
6—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla, Esq., Bazaar Gate, Fort.
7—Francis D'Netto, Esq., Black Town, Madras.
8—Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Neilgherry Hills.
9—Messrs. Darlington & Co. Calcutta.
10—Mr. Richard West, Planting Agent and Contractor, South Wynaad, Veythery.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by the EMPRESS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, for the CONSTRUCTION of the MILL BUILDINGS and MASONRY TANK. Plans and specifications, conditions of contract, forms of Tender, and other particulars may be seen on application to D. Gostling, Esq, Architect, Byculla Bridge. Separate Tenders must be sent in for Buildings and Tank, to be endorsed "Tender for Building" and "Tender for Tank" respectively.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to Noon of the 31st instant.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

27, Hummum Street, Bombay.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in deference to the wish expressed by the Shareholders at the General Meeting held on the thirteenth instant, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the twenty-fifth day of October, instant, at 3 p.m., to DECLARE a DIVIDEND for the year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven, and to transact the business left unfinished at the meeting of the thirteenth October, instant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 15, 1877.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

GILROY, a powerful and very handsome high-caste Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, a perfectly broken Cavalry charger, up to 14 stone. Rs. 1,500.

ROB ROY, a very handsome bright Bay Arab, 5 years old, 14-2½ high, well proportioned and compactly built, an excellent hack, and would suit as a first charger, up to 13 stone. Rs. 1,000.

FIREFLY, a very pretty Iron Grey Arab Colt, 4 years, 14-1 high, has beautiful paces, splendid form and perfect temper, up to 12 stone. Rs. 1,000.

Flea-bitten Grey Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-2½ high, a thoroughly broken Infantry charger, good mover, up to 14 stone. Rs. 550.

A high-caste Bay Arab Horse, aged, 14-1 high, a very good mover has carried a Lady and goes in harness. Rs. 300.

A well-bred Chestnut Arab, 9 years, 14-3, is an excellent saddle horse and goes well in single harness. Rs. 450.

A well-bred Bay Gulf Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-2 high, a good mover under saddle, and goes well in single harness. Rs. 450.

A well-bred Bay Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2½ high, goes exceedingly well in harness, makes a capital Brougham horse. Rs. 400.

A handsome pair of Dapple Grey Pegu Ponies, well broken to single and double harness, and well adapted for a Lady to drive. Rs. 900.

A very handsome and well-bred English Grey Mare, 7 years, 15 hands, goes splendidly in single harness, and is a first class Mare for a Dogcart. Rs. 400.

For sale, an English-built horse box in first rate order, strong and well finished, suitable for immediate use. Rs. 190.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1877.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the World.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES. By ALFRED H. BROWN.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24th Oct. 1877.

Consols yesterday recovered Monday's decline of ⅛ and are again quoted at 96, while French Rentes remain steadily at 106¼.

The London General Produce markets yesterday were all unchanged; Linseed was reported firm, and Rapeseed quiet, at previous prices.

Piece Goods in Manchester continue steady at last Friday's quotations, and the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed strong. The sales, however, only reached 12,000 bales, and spot quotations were unaltered throughout. With trade at Home dull and the demand for Goods from the East inactive, the price of the raw material it is evident can only be advanced with difficulty, but the statistical position is so strong that, notwithstanding all the adverse influences in view, a further rise seems highly probable. The American receipts, so far from overtaking the deficiency as compared with last year—now 250,000 bales—are still losing ground, and a continuance of this for another week or two could not fail to establish a general belief in a short crop.

Monday's telegram from New York makes no change in prices, ready Mid. Uplands being still given at 11⅜ cents and January shipment at 11¼ cents per lb. The Receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Two days' Receipts.........	31,000	38,000	43,000
Three days' „	53,000	64,000	63,000
Total since 1st Sept..........	451,000	700,000	633,000

Bar Silver in London Reuter now quotes at 55¼d. to 55⅜d. per oz., and this appears to be confirmed by private advices which announce purchases impracticable at the former figure.

At the weekly Board meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon, no change was made in the advertised rates of discount.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been firm, but rates are not quotably altered, and now that Calcutta shows little disposition to disturb us, there does not seem much likelihood of any immediate movement of importance. The firmness in Silver has, to some extent, a strengthening influence, but the time has scarcely arrived yet for Silver to lead Exchange, and unless exports show a marked increase in activity, there is no influence apparent in favour of much higher rates. For future delivery there are sellers of Bank paper at current rates, but for private an advance of 1-16d is asked. We quote to-day on London:—

Bank Bills on demand ...1s. 9 3-16d. to ½d. per Re.
Do. at 6 months' sight...1s. 9¾d. „
Credits, „ 3 „ „ ...1s. 9¾d. „
Documents, 3 „ „ ...1s. 9 13-16d. „

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business to-day, and we still quote at 1/16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 1¼ per cent. discount.

Government Paper remains extremely quiet, no transaction of any importance having taken place for some time past. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 93¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs 94; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼.

The Share Market is slow, and any little business done to-day has been in Spinning and Weaving Companies. A decline of Rs. 10 is quoted in Fleming and Rs. 2½ in Broach Mills, while Jewraz Balloo and Morarjee Goculdas are Rs. 5 per share higher. In nothing else has there been any change of importance.

Cotton.—The market remains very firm, and for half-pressed Dholleras suitable for local spinning rather higher prices have again been paid. We hear of a purchase by a Mill of Wudwan to class about F. G. F. at Rs. 204 H. P., and for export, Digrus to class F. G. F. has been bought at Rs. 204, strict G. F. American Seed Khandeish at Rs. 202, and G. F. Khandeish and Karinja at Rs. 200 per candy. For New Cotton quotations are nominally unaltered, no business having been done.

For Linseed the demand has been less active to-day, and the price may be quoted As. 1 per cwt. lower, say Rs. 6-8 per cwt.

Rapeseed is quiet and nominal at Rs. 7-6 to Rs. 7-8 per cwt.

Freights are, if possible, even duller than previously, engagements being reported by Canal steamer for Liverpool at £1-7 6 per ton. By sail there is as yet no enquiry.

Piece Goods have undergone no improvement. The demand remains sluggish, and no quotable change can be made in prices. Local Goods and Yarns are in fair request but no dearer.

Coals are, if anything, a shade weaker on the bunder, but to arrive there is no change, sellers being quite out of the market.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	680
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	693¾
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	105 xd
Bank of Madras.........	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.........	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. c.	281
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	240

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 20th October, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	57,212	0	0
Merchandize	58,443	0	0
Other Receipts	5,000	0	0
Telegraph	523	0	0
Total Rs.........	1,21,178	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1876.

Open 430½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	40,073	0	0
Merchandise	43,012	0	0
Other Receipts	237	0	0
Telegraph	377	0	0
Total Rs......	83,699	0	0
Increase Rs.	37,479	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The s. s. Presnitz, 1,067 tons, Captain Armstrong, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The ship Marian Moore, 948 tons, Captain W. Spence, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta, in ballast.

The s. s. Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and eighty-five men and women, and nine children as deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Deccan, 2,156 tons, Captain J. D. Gaby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English mails, and the following cargo:—2,803 packages piece goods, 211 bales twist, 500 bales steel, 2,592 bars iron, 40 cases cochineal, 730 packages wine and spirits, 113 packages provisions, 11 cases matches, 58 cases cider, 75 cases brass, 67 packages paper, 50 bottles quicksilver, 20 cases medicine, 100 cases copper, 145 blocks asphaltes 317 packages beer, 17 cases toys, 51 cases gin, 5 cases boots, 20 cases colors, 2 packages chundrooes, 10 bundles E. teeth, 2 boxes specie, 1,632 boxes silver, 5 cases saffron, 1 bag coffee, and many packages merchandise.

The s. s. Zerbino, 917 tons, Captain S. Dewdney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, (September 20th), via the Suez Canal with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Lowsby, and Captain Toms. She brought the following cargo:—25 casks rivets, 2,223 bars and 5,412 bundles iron, 223 packages piece goods, 750 packages steel, 179 bales twist, 3 packages hardware, 80 packages beer, 95 packages porter, 391 packages wine, 50 packages iron sheets, 100 packages brandy, 797 packages nails, 19 cases soap, 199 cases tinned plates, 10 cases clocks, 101 cases candles 9 packages paints, 16 packages earthenware, 2,768 packages hoops, 507 packages glassware, 200 packages green copperas, 500 kegs red lead, 6,000 bricks, 36 packages papers, 805 bundles nail rod iron, and many packages merchandise, and machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Benn, Ashley and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
23	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Goa, Oct 21.
24	Deccan (s)	Gaby	Southampton, Sept 27.
	Zerbino (s)	Dewdney	Liverpool, Sept 20.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Oorun (s)............	Baker............	Coast and Cutch.
	Presnitz (s)............	Armstrong ...	Calcutta.

The ship Marian Moore, Spence, to Coast and Calcutta, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The schooner Futtay Mobaruc, to Damaun, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
19	Knight Templar (s)	Henderson ...	Bombay, Oct 8.
	Polam (s)	Axe..........	Madras, Oct 14.
	Commilla (s)	Macaulay	Rongoon, Oct 14.
	Yarra Yarra..........	Kerr	Melbourne, Aug 15.
	Fazel Curreem	Nacoda	Muscat, Aug 28.
	Humayoon	Benzee	Muscat, Aug 24.
20	Sibylla (s)..........	Martin	London, Sept 2.
	Marcia (s)..........	Broker	Madras, Oct 16.
	C. of Sutherland (s).	Bain	Madras, Oct 16.
	Cybele (s)..........	Mcmillan	Madras, Oct 16.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 20—Steamers Mahratta, City of Manchester, and Zante. Ships Accrington, Gitana, and Staffordshire.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Yarra Yarra—Camperdown, Loch Ard, and Iron Cross.
By Knight Templar—Three mast schooner Georgia from Cape Town 26 miles S W Light Ship
By County of Sutherland—Ship Merchantman of Port Louis 220 miles S W of the Eastern Channel Light Vessel.
By Cybele—Schooner Sophie, Ship Frank Carvill coming in for orders

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 9 Killarney, ss, Oneill, from China.
10 Bengala, ss, Cruciani, from Calcutta.
10 Zeal, ss, Cout, from Kurrachee.
10 Poonah, ss, Angove, from London.
10 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
10 Dalhousie, I G S, Elton, from Bombay.
10 Stelvio, ss, Irving, from Colombo.
11 Cruse, F T ship, Vallet, from Saigon.
11 Discoverer, ss, Williamson, from Calcutta.
11 Sumatra, ss, Anderson, from Venice.
11 Calipso, ss, Marcovich, from Constantinople.
11 Arabia, ss, Serra, from Genoa.
12 Lusitania, ss, Hewison, from Sydney.
15 Khedive, ss, Steward, from Bombay.
15 Diamond, H M S, Bosanquet, from Berbara.
15 Prince Hendrik, ss, Braat, from Batavia.
16 Yarm, ss, Clark, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 9 Killarney, ss, Oneill, to London P out.
10 Bengala, ss, Cruciani, to Genova.
10 Zeal, ss, Cout, to London.
10 Poonah, ss, Angove, to Calcutta.
11 Stelvio, ss, Irving, to London.
11 Sumatra, ss, Anderson, to Bombay.
12 Mansoura E, ss, Lutfie to Berbara.
12 Cruse, F T, ship, Vallet, to Toulon.
12 Discoverer, ss, Williamson, to Genova.
12 Calipso, ss, Marcovich, to Bussorah.
12 Arabia, ss, Serra, to Bombay.
12 Lusitania, ss, Hewison, to London.
13 Bernina, ss, Allan, to Galle.
15 Parkfield, ship, Anderson, to Calcutta.
15 Khedive, ss, Steward, to London.
16 Prince Hendrik, ss, Braat, to Amsterdam.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Albnia, ship, Passmore, from Cardiff.
Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell from Perim.
Dalhousie, I G S, Elton, from Bombay.
Diamond, H M S, Bosanquet, from Berbara.
Yarm ss, Clark, from Newcastle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 24.

From Liverpool.

Guy Mannering s—75 boxes tinned plates, Fazulally Moosabhoy; 100 boxes tinned plates, Amirudin Fazulally.
Trentham Hall s—105 bundles sheet iron, Hassumally Lallmeya.

From Glasgow.

Europa s—150 casks pale ale, Wallace and Co.

From London.

Manzaleh s—7 bales brown paper and 11 bales writing paper, Esmaljee Essofbhoy; 100 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 300 kegs red lead, Ruttonjee Jewraj.
Assam s—25 cases straw boards, Abramovitz and Co.
Naples s—100 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

From Marseilles.

Sumatra s—50 cases brandy, The Cooperative Society.

From Bordeaux.

Precurseur s—100 cases brandy, Sorabjee and Eduljee Lakdawala
Sumatra s—27 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 24.

For Liverpool.

Trentham Hall s—181 cwts coir yarn, Dewjee Moolljee; 137 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khattow; 400 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Natha; 870 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 70 bales rags and 35 cwts hemp rope, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 30 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 20 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund; 240 cwts wheat, Khimchund Purmanund; 1 bale hemp, Dayal Poonja; 40 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 880 cwts wheat, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz.
Europa s—1,600 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 500 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

For London.

Madras s—72½ cwts coffee, Hajee Essa; 10 bales hides, Fazul Mooraz; 18 bales hides, Lalljeebhoy Ludha.

For Trieste.

Sumatra s—250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 550 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Venice.

Sumatra s—10 bales hides, A Rampana; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 400 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Marseilles.

Sumatra s—1,607 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 196½ cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Arabia s—112 cwts rapeseed and 1,963½ cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 1,600 cwts linseed, Knoop and Co.

For Genoa.

Arabia s—3 bales hides, A Rampana.

For Naples.

Arabia s—396 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Leghorn.

Arabia s—5 bales hides, A Rampana.

For Calcutta.

Chyebassa s—150 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.

For Hongkong.

Thibet s—150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 107 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd October 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·850
Temperature of the Air..............	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer..............	74·6
Dew Point	71·3
Relative humidity of Air	·705
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)......	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	77·0
General Direction of wind ......S, SSE, ESE, NNE, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	207

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 23.

Fellows, Lieut Col, Bombay 8th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.
Green, Lieut Col, Bombay A A Genl, on leave, from Poona.

October 24.

Butler, Lieut Col, Bengal 13th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Turner, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Newdigate, Lieut Col, Bengal Rifle Brigade, from leave, from England.
Churchill, Lieut, Madras 44th Regt. from leave, from England.
Arbuthnot, Col, Bengal R A, from leave, from England.
Colston, Surg Major, Bombay Medl Dept, from leave, from England.
Langmore, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Keen, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Larpent, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Franklyn, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Aden.
Jones, Surg Major, Bengal A M D, from leave, from England.
Jacob, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
McNeill, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from Medl Cert, from England.
Spencer, Capt, Bombay Dy Asst Adjt Genl, on duty, from Mhow.
Ross, Surg, Bombay Medl Dept, on duty, from Tannah.

DEPARTURES.—October 24.

Beazley, Major, Bombay A A G N D, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.
Jacob, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Jeypore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Poona, October 24.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—Capt C T Echalatz, Wing Officer 21st Regt N I, to officiate as Wing Officer 7th Regt N I, as a temporary measure. Surgn Major G White, is transferred from Presidency Circle to Mhow Circle, for general duty at Indore. Sub Lieuts H M Prior, Hughes, and F Whittuck are transferred from the 9th Regt N I to the 20th N I. Lieuts A E Leslie, J S Ashby, and H Melvill are transferred from the 21st Regt N I to the 17th Regt N I travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave of absence:—Garrison Sergeant Major E Jones, unattached, to England for 12 months on medical certificate.

CALENDAR FOR OCT, 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter..........29th, 7h. 12·3 p. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Wate.
Oct.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 25	......	5 59	5 29	0 55 m 0 26 a	6 50 m 6 49 a
Fri, 26	......	5 59	5 29	1 35 m 1 2 a	7 29 m 7 28 a
Sat, 27	......	6 0	5 28	2 18 m 1 45 a	8 13 m 8 14 a
Sun, 28	Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity............	6 0	5 28	3 8 m 2 37 a	9 5 m 9 6 a
Mon. 29	......	6 1	5 27	4 5 m 3 46 a	10 11 m 10 12 a
Tues. 30	......	6 1	5 26	5 10 m 5 23 a	11 33 m 11 37 a
Wed. 31	......	6 1	5 26	6 26 m 7 5 a	1 0 a ..

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, &c. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing and Piano. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rs. The announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

BARROW—October 1st, at Southlands, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Lonsada Barrow, C. B., Major General, Madras Staff Corps, some time Chief Commissioner of Oudh, aged 61.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARRETT—October 4th, at Bareilly, the wife of R. Barrett, Esq., The Royal Irish, of a daughter.

BLISS—October 17th, at Simla, Mrs. Tom Bliss, of a son.

BRODHURST—October 18th, at Naini Tal, the wife of Maynard Brodhurst, C-S., of a daughter.

DUFFIN—October 17, at Secunderabad, the wife of C. Duffin, Esq. of a son.

FLYTER—October 18th, at Arrah, the wife of J. A. Flyter, Esq., Opium Department, of a son.

LONGBOURNE—October 17th, at Roorkee, the wife of Frank Longbourne, Esq., Lieutenant, 6th Regiment, of a daughter.

MACLENNAN—October 17th, at Cocanada, the wife of T. M. Maclennan, of a daughter, still-born.

SCOTT—October 21st, at Madras, the wife of Rev. W. Scott, B. A., Incumbent of Christ Church, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KING—CHINOWERTH—October 15th, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. MacCarthay, Quartermaster Wm. King, to Martha, daughter of James Chinoworth, of Warwick.

LINCKE—WILSON—October 16th, at St. John's Church (Old Cathedral), Calcutta, by the Rev. A G A Robarts, M.A., John Edmund Phipps Lincke to Elizabeth Anne, only daughter of the late Joseph Wilson, Esq., of Cresswell, South Wales.

ROYAL—WILSON—Oct 11th, at Lanowli, by the Rev. S. SHERLOCK—STRACHAN—October 17th, at Mussoorie, Major W. W. Sherlock, 109th Regiment, to Jessie, second daughter of the late Christopher Strachan, Esq., of Tirhoot.

DEATHS.

EVERS—October 16th, at Madras, Royapettah, Peter Evers, aged 75.

HARRIS—October 20th, at Agra, Rosa, the beloved daughter of Rev. John Harris, Baptist Mission, Agra.

NEAVE—October 18th, at Bareilly, Annie Laura, the beloved wife of Captain E. S. Neave, 18th Bengal Cavalry.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1877.

The telegrams received late last night show that the Russians in Bulgaria are vigorously taking the offensive in all directions. The news of the re-commencement of military operations is supplied entirely, it will be observed, by the Turkish commanders, who report simultaneous movements on the part of the enemy in the Shipka Pass, on the line of the Kara Lom, and in the valley of the Vid, to the west of Plevna. In the Shipka Pass the Russians are represented for the first time as the assailants. Thar, in the west, it is curious that, after the recent statements about the road from Sofia to Plevna being cleared of the Russians, Chefket Pasha, who it seems has never advanced beyond Orchanie, now describes the Russian cavalry as scouring the country between that place and Plevna. Karahassan, on the east, where Suleiman Pasha declares he has won another of those Turkish victories which somehow or other almost invariably end in the retreat of the Turkish armies, is no doubt Karahassankoi, where Mehemet Ali first surprised and drove back towards Biela the scattered advance guard of the Czarevitch's army. It must now be plain to everyone that the crisis of the war is approaching. No doubt, we shall hear very soon of a fresh assault on Plevna, while the engagement at Karahassankoi is evidently a mere prelude to battles on a much grander scale on the Eastern flank of the Russian position.

The *Times* has been betrayed by its own too generous confidence in the good faith of its Madras correspondents into bringing a very serious but quite unfounded charge against the Government of India. It alleges that Lord Lytton deferred until the date of his visit to Madras last August that important change in his Famine policy which related to the character of the works to be undertaken for the relief of distress. To quote the words of the *Times*:—"The "Viceroy declared himself 'now convinced of "'the impolicy of opening petty relief works "'during the early stages of a scarcity,' and he "gave authority to the local Government to "enter upon 'large fully supervised works, "'which will be of permanent benefit to the "'country.' Accepting the policy thus indicated "as that which should be approved, it is observed "by our correspondents that its adoption has "come too late to be of practical use during "the present visitation. In 'the early stages "'of the Famine' Lord Lytton discouraged "large public works and sanctioned petty relief "works only. He has now found out his mistake, but it is too late. The men who can be "brought together at the commencement to do "work, and have then the physical power of "working, are now reduced in strength, and are "drawn by irresistible attractions to the fields, "where the return of rain makes fresh cultivation practicable. All the able-bodied labour "that is left is naturally and necessarily directed "to preparations for the crops of the new season. "The inefficient labour, not thus occupied, would "be worthless in the prosecution of large public "works; and if such works are begun, they will "in all probability be abandoned before they "have advanced beyond the earliest stages of "construction. Our Madras correspondent accordingly writes that 'the time seems inopportune for the commencement of works which "'are sure to be abandoned on financial grounds "'as soon as the crisis of the Famine is passed;' "and it must be remembered that the man who "enunciates this opinion was from the first "emphatic in recommending the adoption of the "policy to which Lord Lytton is a recent convert." "'Anglo-Indian' writes in the same sense." The writer in the *Times* evidently did not take the trouble to read for himself the Viceroy's Minute, or he would have found that his correspondents had deliberately deceived him. Lord Lytton says in his Minute:—"During November "and December 1876 hundreds of thousands of "people sought, and obtained relief wages on "works which were not of the highest utility, "and on which there was no adequate professional supervision. For this result I fear that "the orders of the Government of India, enjoining the employment of the people on petty "works near their homes, were in some "degree responsible. In the Government despatch, conveying instructions for Sir "Richard Temple's mission to the famine "country, it was mentioned that small and well-"supervised local relief works might properly "be opened at the beginning of a period of "distress, so long as there was doubt regarding "the extent of scarcity; but that, when measures of relief on a large scale became clearly "necessary, great public works of a permanently "useful type should be opened for the employment of relief labourers. The experience of "the present famine—the friction, distress, and "loss, caused by the transfer of labourers from "small to large works, during February, in the "Bombay Presidency—and the difficulty of "moving to large useful works any considerable "proportion of the relief labourers in Madras—"has since convinced me of the impolicy of "opening petty local relief works during the "early stages of scarcity. The orders directing "the opening of small local works were modified "in December, and it was subsequently laid "down that relief labourers should be employed, "to the utmost extent possible, on large useful "works under the direction of competent "engineers. Meanwhile, before those orders "had reached the local officers, 1,050,000 persons in the Madras districts, and 266,000 "in the Bombay districts were, in the "beginning of January, receiving relief wages "for labour that was generally inadequate on "works that were often of little value. During "the month of January the manner of employing relief labourers changed greatly for the "better in the Bombay districts, where the local "Government utilised to the full its staff of "engineers, and possessed a number of excellent irrigation schemes and other projects. "During the same month Sir Richard Temple "was deputed by the Government of India to "visit the famine districts, and to confer with "the local Governments and their officers as to "the best means of enforcing economy and "system in relief operations. The admirable "services rendered by Sir Richard Temple have "already been acknowledged by the Government "of India. It was found that vast numbers were "in receipt of relief, who for a time at any rate "could support themselves. The relief wage "rate was lowered, the number of petty relief "works was reduced, and the supervision of "relief labour increased. In consequence of "these measures, the numbers of people on the "relief works were at the end of April, in the "Madras districts 716,000 persons, and in the "Mysore districts 62,000 persons." This is a long extract, but it was necessary we should quote it to show how entirely the *Times* has misrepresented the action of the Government of India. The "early stages of the famine" did not last, as the *Times* would have us suppose they did, from November 1876 to August 1877. Up to the beginning of January 1877, the Government of India, Lord Lytton being then absent on tour in Sind, strongly opposed the Bombay Government's policy of concentrating the Famine labourers on large works; but at the Conference held in Delhi Camp during the first week of January, when Lord Lytton presided and Sir P. Wodehouse and General Kennedy had an opportunity of personally pleading their own cause, the Government of India gave way, and adopted sincerely and without hesitation the Bombay system of Famine relief. The principles of this system were, as Lord Lytton points out, clearly set forth in the instructions issued to Sir Richard Temple in January; and it is not the Viceroy's fault if the Madras Government failed to apply them eight months ago instead of clinging to their old wasteful practices till finally there remained no alternative but to supersede them unless the Government of India was prepared to exhaust the Imperial revenues for the sole benefit of Madras. There is, therefore, no ground whatever for the censure cast by the *Times* on the Viceroy for his supposed delay in introducing the principle of large relief works till the Famine was nearly over. He sanctioned this principle while the Famine was still in an early stage, and the Madras authorities had the option of acting upon it so long ago as last January.

Even at this eleventh hour the concentration on large works of persons receiving relief in Madras has done much good, by rendering possible that thorough supervision, the want of which on innumerable petty works had materially helped to cause the failure of the Madras administration. The very large reduction already effected in the cost of Famine relief affords a satisfactory answer to the prophecies of evil so freely indulged in by correspondents of the *Times*. We have always, however, for our own part, been of the opinion that it was a pity the Viceroy let the mismanagement in Madras go on so long unchecked, and that he ought, for the sake of the interests of all India, to have interfered as soon as it became apparent that the Madras Government was bent on doing nothing it ought to have done, and everything it had been specially entreated not to do. But this objection could hardly be urged with a good grace by the *Times*, which makes itself the mouth-piece of those Madrasees who condemn the illegality of the Viceroy's interference even in August last, and talk loudly of the political importance of maintaining the independence of the subordinate Presidencies. Now, we shall not be accused of failing in respect for the great principle of local independence, which we have often successfully asserted in Bombay; but—we say it with regret—the Madras Government has done its utmost to throw discredit on the cause with which its partisans are now eager to identify its name. When it is considered that the state to which Madras had been brought by the incompetence of its rulers was truly described as one in which a million of persons were maintained at the public expense for doing merely nominal work and a million-and-a-quarter for doing no work at all, it becomes self-evident that the responsible Government of the whole Empire was bound to find a remedy for this steady demoralisation of all Southern India. The Madras Army had become a byword in India long ago; but the Famine revealed the fact that the civil is no less disorganised than the military administration of that Presidency, and that the actual government of Southern India has been suffered to fall into the hands of lymphatic Eurasians and unscrupulous Brahmins. Lord Lytton might have recommended the dismissal of the Duke of Buckingham and Sir William Robinson from their appointments; but he took the milder course of persuading all the members of the Government of Madras to transfer the management of the Famine to the Duke, assisted by an adviser who enjoyed the Viceroy's full confidence. The *Times* contends that the members of the Madras Council, who are empowered by law to see all official papers, have no right to divest themselves of the responsibilities they have sworn to administer, and we believe that this argument is technically correct, and that a short Act of Parliament may be required to confirm the temporary usurpation of the Duke of Buckingham and General Kennedy. But the Viceroy's act of arbitrary authority was so clearly called for to save Madras, that it was morally quite justifiable, and it does not at all follow that the "change temporarily made "for the improvement of the Famine administration in Madras" should be "made the "means of extending indefinitely the centralisation of government in India." To prevent, however, the possibility of having it cited as a precedent for use in ordinary times, we should certainly like to see the temporary supersession of the Madras members of Council receive the express sanction of both Houses of Parliament. We suppose the members themselves and their friends will be quite satisfied when that sanction is given.

In repeating cheerfully but carelessly the usual common-places about centralisation, the *Times* makes a curious oversight. It forgets that the errors of administration of the subordinate Governments must at present be paid for out of the Treasury of the Government of India, and that, if the Presidencies claim complete administrative decentralisation, the concession of such powers must carry with it at the same time financial responsibility to make good all extraordinary expenditure in excess of a fixed Imperial grant. It is a mistake to suppose that the Government of India would not be delighted to grant decentralisation on these terms, and so to rid itself of the anxious responsibility of meeting the charge of famines that may arise in any part of India. The policy of decentralisation is really the favourite policy not of the provincial Governments, but of the Finance Minister of the Government of India, who sees that it would save him a world of trouble to make the Presidencies shift for themselves. But, until some approach is made in the Presidencies to the creation of representative assemblies, through which the taxpayers can criticize and control the provincial budgets, the extension of decentralisation really means, as the people of this Presidency have found to their cost, the removal of a check on extravagance which was supplied by the watchfulness of the Supreme Government, and the extension of provincial and local taxation to provide funds for the gratification of the ambition of Presidency officials eager to make their mark on India. Probably, the taxpayers themselves would prefer the evils of the system they have to those of the complete system of decentralisation by which the *Times* would seem to wish to supersede it. With governors of independent spirit at the head of affairs in the Presidencies, the existing system does not work badly.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 5th OCT.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Deccan, Commander J. D Gaby, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 5th inst. She left Suez on the 12th inst., at 10-30 p.m., arrived at Aden on the 17th at 6 p.m., and left at 12, midnight, for Bombay. The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton—Mrs and Miss Carnegy, Col Arbuthnot, Mr and Mrs McAndrew, Mr L H Philpotts, Mr W L Forman, Rev A W and Mrs Irwin and infant, Miss Irwin, Mrs A Mackenzie, Mrs Neill, Mr C J Lucas, Mr M P Lucas, Mrs Bradshaw, Miss Phillips, Mrs F A Green, Miss Corrie, Dr and Mrs Selons, infant and three children, Mrs Candy, infant and child, Mr H Beattie, Mr and Mrs H W Thompson, and infant, Miss D Young, Col E G Langmore, Lieut Col H Newdigate, Mrs McIver, Mrs Arbuthnot, Mr C Davies, Col Mrs Larpent, Miss E Barhan, Mrs Fellowes, Major J P C Anderson, Lieut Mrs S Churchill, Mr S Whymper, Mr D Carnegy, Mrs Spens, child, and two daughters, Mrs Worton and infant, Mrs Langley and child, Miss Froude, Mr H W Mann, Mr F Rogers, Mr T Austin, Mr T E Currell, Mr W Dossett, Mr W Wanters, Mrs G Atkins, Mrs Ridgers, Mr C Lambourne, Mr McCarthy's 2 children, Mr J Scott, Mr R Swarbrick, Mr D Polson, Mr and Mrs Riddell, Mr Biggins and Mr W Madge.

From Malta—Mr H S Dampier.

From Suez—Mrs Waterfield, Mr E and Mrs Gay, Mr and Mrs Hills, Doctor J Cruikshank, Major J J Keen, Mr J O B Scales, Mr J Landale, Mr B Moore, Surg Major Colston, Major Butler, Mr R N Dawsey, Col Sturt, Mr and Mrs Halford, Surg-Major M Jones, Mr Barkhausen, Mr and Mrs Anderson, Mr and Mrs McConaghey, Mr and Mrs Peppe, Mr G Peppe, Doctor J Arnott, Mr R L Davies, Mr J Masters, Capt and Mrs S S Jacobs, Mr J D Walker, Mr Webbe, Major and Mrs McNeill, Sergt-Major and Mrs Cook and Master Cook, Major and Mrs Turner, Mr H W King, Mr F F Reed, Mr C Stuart, Mr Somerlette, Ste Elvire and three religieuses.

From Aden—Dep Surg Genl Franklin, Mr T Martin, Mr M Rustomjee, wife and child, Mrs Dinshaw Mr Cursedjee, Hajee Hussoon, Abdulla, Syed Tehia and Rama.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, remain at Balmoral. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their family, are at Abergeldie. The Lord Chancellor has succeeded Mr. Cross as Minister in attendance upon the Queen at Balmoral.

The Rev. T. Valpy French has been appointed Bishop of the new See of Lahore. The Rev. H. D. Spence has been instituted to the valuable living of St. Pancras, London, vacant by the accession of Dr. Thorold to the See of Rochester.

Mr. Vernon Lushington, Q.C., has resigned his office as permanent Secretary to the Admiralty, and has been appointed Judge of the Surrey and Berkshire County Courts.

The Revenue returns for the year have been published, and show a decrease of £109,000 in the last quarter as compared with the same period of last year. Upon the whole year there has been an increase of £1,410,000.

The conviction of and capital sentences passed upon all the prisoners accused of the murder by starvation at Penge, have excited much discussion in the public press, and a very strong feeling is expressed that the cases should be reconsidered. Memorials have been addressed to the Home Secretary praying for a commutation of the sentences.

A Conference of Librarians has been held at the London Institution, and was numerously attended. Various questions relating to the construction of libraries and the preservation of books and documents were discussed.

A Royal Warrant setting forth the names of a considerable number of general officers placed upon the Retired List, and announcing very numerous promotions under the new scheme of Army Retirement and Promotion, was published in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

Professor Tyndall, as President of the Midland Institute at Birmingham, on Monday delivered an address upon science, showing that its discoveries had explained the causes of human actions. He declared his adherence to the theory of necessity as opposed to free will, and maintained that the teachings of science must be accepted as positive, and superior to mere traditions.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., speaking at Bradford on Tuesday, expressed a desire for the introduction of scientific teaching into public schools.

The strike of the operatives in the Oldham cotton mills is still unsettled, the men having rejected a proposed reduction of 5 per cent. in their wages.

The whale which was placed in the Westminster Aquarium last week died on Saturday morning from inflammation of the lungs contracted during the voyage from America.

Several railway casualties have occurred during the week. In a collision between two trains on the Midland line one driver was killed and a fireman severely injured. In a collision at Eccles, between an express train and a loose engine, the driver of the latter was killed. A man was run over and killed while he was crossing the railway at Richmond station, and another man lost his life at the Doncaster station under similar circumstances.

A man at Sunderland, who had undertaken to walk 160 miles in 48 hours, accomplished his task on Saturday afternoon, but on Monday morning he was found dead in bed from heart disease. A woman was burnt to death at Hackney, and a man at Birmingham, it being impossible to rescue them from their burning houses. A groom was killed at Stafford through a colt he was leading taking fright at a railway whistle and dragging him for a long distance by the halter, which he had attached to his wrist. A farmer near Sherborne was thrown from his horse and dragged on the ground, sustaining fatal injuries. A youth died at Liverpool from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a dog a few weeks previously.

Complete stagnation has ruled in all the Stock Markets this week. English railways have been firm, but speculation has been checked by anticipation of dearer money, and foreign bonds have been weak because of the uneasiness on the French Bourse, induced by the electoral struggle. Money has continued very cheap in the open discount market, but the Bank of England raised its *minimum* rate yesterday to 4 per cent., in order to try and protect its rapidly diminishing reserve. This raised outside rates to a certain extent, but did not increase the demand for money. The three months Treasury bills of the English Government were alloted yesterday at 3¼ per cent. Consols were firm till the settlement was ended, when they became rather weaker, closing last night at 95⅝ sellers.

Obituary of the Week.—Dep. Surg.-Gen. J. C. Bow, Ben. M.S.; Maj.-Gen. L. Barrow, C.B., M. S. C.; Sir C. H. Rumbold, Bart.; Maj.-Gen. F. M. Eardley-Wilmot, R.A.; A. Pollock, Ben. C.S.; Sir Jas. Power; the Hon. C. S. Clements; Mdlle. Titiens; Lieut. J. H. Layard, English Attaché with Turkish Army; Vice-Admiral Oliver; Lady Ramsay; Lieut-Gen. G. Twemlow, Ben. Ret.; the Rev. Dr. Moriarty, R. C. Bishop of Kerry.

There has been no fighting of much importance in Bulgaria for some days, but there is a general exepectation that a great battle is impending. The Russians before Plevna have maintained a heavy fire to protect their working parties, who are engaged in sapping towards the Turkish entrenchments. The Roumanians on their side have advanced very close to the northern redoubts. The Turks make little reply to the fire directed against them, but give no sign of yielding the position. Chefket Pasha has strongly entrenched several positions on the Sofia road to protect Osman Pasha's retreat should he be compelled to abandon Plevna. General Todleben has now undertaken the direction of the Russian operations. Mehemet Ali has made no movement, but has remained in his entrenchments on the Kara Lom. His inaction appears to have given dissatisfaction at Constantinople, for Raouf Pasha, his lieutenant, has been appointed to the command of the troops in the Shipka Pass, while Suleiman Pasha replaces Mehemet Ali, who is summoned to the capital. Beyond a continued artillery duel there is nothing to report from the Shipka Pass, but the weather has become very severe, and the troops on both sides are suffering severely. In Asia a battle was fought on Tuesday near Alexandropol, in which the Turks claim to have been the victors.

It is asserted that considerable discontent prevails in Roumania on account of the pressure entailed upon its resources by the war and the uncertainty of any ultimate compensating advantages.

The participation of Servia in the war is still uncertain, and the Bosnian insurgents, receiving no support, are disposed to lay down their arms.

Great excitement has been caused in Hungary by the discovery of a plot to send an armed body of men into Roumania with a view to destroy the railways, and the Government authorities have seized large quantities of arms. An ulterior object of the plot is assumed to be the creation of hostile feelings between the Austrian and Russian Governments. The principals in this plot are not known, but it is stated that a large amount in English sovereigns had been found upon persons who were engaged in it.

The French electoral campaign is being carried on with vigour on both sides. The Government officials and papers urge the electors in the departments to vote for the candidates of the Party of Order, and the Bishops are issuing pastorals giving the same advice and appointing periods of prayer for the success of the Government. The Republican candidates use very bold language in their addresses, and some of the Paris papers are remarkably outspoken in their comments upon the President and his Ministers. M. Gambetta has given formal notice of appeal against his sentence, but has not yet made any election speech. M. Jules Simon is suffering from carbuncle, and his condition causes anxiety.

The Pope's health has somewhat improved, and His Holiness has received several Cardinals and foreign visitors. Cardinal Sforza, Archbishop of Naples, died last week. He had been regarded as a possible successor to Pius IX., and his death has caused some excitement at the Vatican.

Signor Crispi has been sent on a mission by the Italian Government, and, after visiting Berlin, is now in London. The Roman papers deny the report that the King of Italy had written to the Czar to express his sympathy with the Russian armies.

The Old Catholic Congress is now sitting at Mayence. The Bishop of Lincoln has written a letter of sympathy to the Congress.

A body of Nez Perces warriors, 500 strong, have succeeded in eluding the United States troops, and are believed to be on their way to Canada, where other Indians, under the Chief, Sitting Bull, have taken refuge.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

THE BATTLE IN ARMENIA.

(*Daily News' Special Correspondent with the Russians.*)

Karajal, Oct. 3.

To-day, at five o'clock in the morning, a general attack was directed against the whole Turkish front line, General Loris Melikoff commanding, under the order of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael. General Rob commanded the right, General Heymann the centre, and General Schalkownikoff the left. The troops marched at seven in the evening and the staff at two in the morning. The Turks, deluded by spies, expected an assault only on their extreme right, the little Yagni hills, about six miles from Kars, and on their left between Kars and Kurakdere. The key of Ghazi Mukhtar's position was only defended by a single battalion and no guns. The Russians, assaulting this point from three sides, at once conquered it at eight in the morning, and annihilated that battalion entirely. Their further progress was insignificant, but hopes are entertained of cutting off Ghazi Mukhtar from Kars.

The Russian troops bivouacked at their conquered positions, and to-morrow fighting is sure to recommence early in the morning. I have accompanied General Melikoff, who sustained a heavy shell and musketry fire very stoically. Further success is very possible.

Our losses are very considerable, as we have about 1,500 killed and wounded on the Russian side. Already the Turks are trying to retake the position, but were repulsed this evening.

(*Reuter's Telegrams.*)

Constantinople, Oct. 5.—Further official details published to-day state that the Russians operating on the left flank of Ghazi Mukhtar numbered thirty-four battalions and nine regiments of cavalry. They made five assaults on the heights of Yanilar, which were taken and retaken. The Russians operating on the right flank near Ani endeavoured to turn and surround Ghazi Mukhtar's position, whose communications with Kars were at one moment actually cut off. The Russians were eventually repulsed along the whole line, leaving many dead on the field. The Grand Duke Michael took part in the battle.

Russian Head-Quarters, Karajal, October 4.

On the 2nd instant our troops attacked the fortified heights of Great and Little Yagni on the left flank of Mukhtar Pasha's positions. After two hours' fighting they gained possession of the hill of Great Yagni, and killed or took prisoners all the troops defending that point. Little Yagni, however, proved to be fortified so strongly that to attempt to assault was considered premature. After 13 battalions of troops sent by the garrison of Kars to support Mukhtar had been repulsed, our troops fortified themselves in the positions they occupied. Our loss on this day was nine officers killed and 60 wounded, 1,000 men killed and 2,000 wounded. We captured 200 prisoners, and the enemy's losses were not less than ours.

On the 3rd a considerable Turkish force attacked our left flank, but was, however, soon brilliantly repulsed and driven back as far as the outer lines of their camp. The pursuit of the enemy was only relinquished at nightfall. Our loss on this day amounted to three officers killed and 11 wounded, 40 soldiers killed and 250 wounded. The Turkish loss was enormous.

To-day, the 4th, our right flank will withdraw from the positions occupied by them on the 2nd, in consequence of the difficulty in obtaining supplies of water.

Constantinople, October 4, 8. 10 p.m.

Ghazi Mukhtar has sent the following despatch, bearing to-day's date, to the Seraskierate:—

"Yesterday morning the enemy, in great force, attacked the heights of Yanilar. Our outposts retiring from Great Yanilar, the enemy attacked Little Yanilar, which was held by six battalions of infantry, under Mahmoud Pasha. The columns under Rashid and Kiassin Pashas immediately hastened up to reinforce Little Yanilar, where they entrenched themselves. After harassing the enemy with their fire they succeeded in effecting a junction with Fazli Pasha, who came up from Yezine. At the same time the Russians, to create a diversion, opened a fierce artillery fire upon our centre at Kizil Tepe, occupied by Osmar Pasha, who replied with briliant effect. Meanwhile, our right being threatened from the direction of the Arpa Tchai by six battalions of the enemy's infantry, with two regiments of cavalry which had advanced from the Gladi Dagh, the brigade of Hussein and Chefket Pasha with a regiment under Ibrahim Pasha, were despatched to the Gladi Dagh, which they stormed after five hours' fighting. The Russians were pursued to the Arpa Tchai. The fall of night put an end to the conflict, both sides maintaining their position. Fighting will probably be resumed to-morrow. The battle lasted 13 hours. Sure indications show that the Russians lost 5,000 men. Our loss is not known. Fazli Pacha was wounded. To-day there has been a cessation of hostilities except in the direction of Karajal, where fighting continued from three o'clock in the afternoon until nightfall. The report that two Russian generals were killed is unfounded.

(*Reuter's Telegrams.*)

MEHEMET ALI'S RECALL.

Constantinople, October 4.

The recall of Mehemet Ali is ascribed to the influence of Mahmoud Damad.

ITALY AND THE PORTE.

Rome, October 5.

The Turkish Chargé d' Affaires has requested M. Melegari to recall the Italian Consul and Vice-Consul at Rustchuck, otherwise their exequatur would be withdrawn by the Porte.

BULGARIA AND ROUMELIA.

Schumla, Oct. 4.—Suleiman Pasha has arrived here. Mehemet Ali, Ahmed Eyoub, and Fazli Pashas have also arrived, the two former *en route* for Constantinople, and the latter on his way to assume the command at Rasgrad.

(*Central News Telegrams.*)

THE SIEGE OF PLEVNA.

Bucharest, October, 5.

The Roumanians have advanced their parallels to within thirty metres of the second Grivitza redoubt.

OPERATIONS IN ROUMELIA.

Constantinople, October 5.

The camp at Eski-Sagra has been broken up, and the troops who were there assembled have been forwarded to Philippopolis.

SERVIAN MOVEMENTS.

Belgrade, October 5.

The march of the militia is fixed to take place between the 8th and 10th. A large supply of Chassepots has just arrived.

THE CAMPAIGN ON THE LOM.

(*From the "Daily Telegraph."*)

Shumla, Thursday.

Offensive movements, the nature of which I must not divulge, began near Osman Bazar yesterday, and between Kazelevo and Kadakoi.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF RUSTCHUK.

(*From the "Times."*)

Rustchuk, October 3.

The destruction recently inflicted on the town of Rustcuuk by the Russian bombardment is enormous. A great proportion of the houses, especially the larger ones, lie in utter ruins. About 150 buildings, mostly in the Turkish quarter, have been burnt down, and only a few edifices remain entire. The intrenchments, on the other hand, have not suffered at all. The bombardment goes on almost every day and often in the night, the guns being chiefly directed against the town, though sometimes—yesterday, for example—only a few shots were fired. Whenever the bombardment begins the inhabitants, who have now mostly returned, fly to the earthern protections thrown up by them in their gardens and courts, though this does not always prevent accident. Every week there are cases of death and wounds.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF THE KURDS.

(*From the "Morning Post."*)

Berlin, October 4.

The Kurds threaten Erivan, where a great panic prevails.

The Russians officially acknowledge the loss of 52,000 men up to September 27.

Russian agents have purchased from the German War Office on behalf of their Government the remaining stock of Chassepot rifles captured from the French in the recent war, the price having been fixed at 13 marks apiece.

RUSSIAN PURCHASE OF WAR MATERIAL.

(*From the "Daily Telegraph."*)

Vienna, October 4.

I hear that the Russian Government has just bought from a private firm here, all the iron fixtures of the Vienna Exhibition which had not been retained by the city. These materials, destined for bridging purposes, left Vienna to-day for Bucharest, together with 8,000 spades, which go to Plevna. Nothing has been neglected by the contracting parties to keep this transaction a secret.

RUSSIAN FINANCE.

(*Special Telegram "Pall Mall Gazette."*)

Berlin, Friday.—The Russian Government has at length given its consent to a measure, the prospect of which has long disquieted financiers, and which threatens still further to shake its credit. An Imperial ukase just issued sanctions the conversion of the share capital of five principal railways from metallic to paper currency, reducing at the same time the measure of State guarantee for annual receipts to the same low and variable level. This measure inflicts a very serious loss upon shareholders, who are not exclusively Russians. The Russian Government has been repeatedly credited with an intention to take such a step, but every fresh report has hitherto been met with a prompt and unqualified denial. It is now apprehended that the new principle will be extended to other lines; and it is said that even share capital subscribed abroad in foreign money, pounds or thalers, will not remain exempt. More than this, an apprehension prevails that after railway stock has led the way Government stock may be made to follow, and that a general depreciation may take place.

(Later despatch)—The five Russian railway lines referred to in my previous despatch are—the Vistula Railway, the Ural Railway, the Riaschk, Morschansk, and Fastov-Orenburg lines.

MEHEMET ALI'S RECALL.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* telegraphs:—"Mehemet Ali, not having received the reinforcements which he demanded, and complaining of a want of co-operation on the part of the other generals towards himself, has resigned the chief command."

The *Times* publishes the following from its correspondent at Vienna:—"Mehemet Ali has been relieved of his command, Suleiman Pasha is appointed in his place, and Reouf Pasha takes command of the forces in the Schipka. Such is the latest intelligence from Constantinople. The cause assigned for the removal of the Serdar Ekrem is that, after having repeatedly promised to take the offensive, he suddenly announced that he must pursue an opposite policy; and the wise War Council in Constantinople seems to think that Suleiman Pasha—who cannot be accused of being over-cautious—is the very man to strike the blow which Mehemet Ali was too faint-hearted to deliver. Thus almost at the same moment important alterations are made in the constitution of the two armies—the Russians appointing General Todleben to direct the operations before Plevna as Chief of the Staff, and General Kotzebue to be General Adviser at Head-quarters; and the Turks changing two commanders."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, Oct. 5.

A hastily summoned Cabinet Council meeting takes place to-day. The public is much exercised by the event; for such meetings are very unusual at this time of the year. We have usually well advanced into November before the members of the Government think of returning from their retreats in the English counties, the Scotch Highlands, or the pleasure resorts of the Continent. It has been assumed that the Eastern Question—especially that part of it which relates to the attitude of Austria—will form the subject of the Ministerial exchange of views. I have reason, however, to believe that, though the affairs of Russia and Turkey may be mentioned, they will not form the chief topic of consideration. What the Council will be principally engaged in discussing is the proposal to make a grant from the Imperial Exchequer towards the relief of the Indian Famine. A proposal of this kind has been for some time familiar to the minds of the Ministers, and has formed the subject of correspondence between them. I am led to understand that the India Office cannot be counted among the advocates of the idea. It finds little favour among the permanent officials, and Lord Salisbury is credited with being among its opponents. It is possible that, before I despatch this letter, I shall have received some indication of what has taken place. If so, I shall add what I have been told as a postscript.

As I have mentioned the subject of the Indian Famine, I may as well at once allude to another form in which the same topic has come before the public during the present week. Lord Lytton's Minute, when first it was published, met with general approval; and nobody found anything in it which called for hostile criticism. The Madras correspondent of the *Times*, however, has somewhat rudely broke in upon our satisfaction with Lord Lytton's policy by a very keen and rather merciless dissection of the Viceroy's action. The views of the correspondent have been backed up by a letter from a gentleman who writes under the comprehensive title of "Anglo-Indian," and to a certain extent by the *Times* itself. First, in reference to Lord Lytton's adoption of the principle that large works of permanent benefit to the country should be entered upon, as a means of affording relief to the inhabitants of the famine districts, the *Times* correspondent objects that the Viceroy's conversion is too late. The time, he says, when such works would relieve has passed. On the one hand, the natives are now too exhausted to be able to give efficient labour; and, on the other hand, the season is approaching when they will prefer to devote whatever strength they have left to the cultivation of their own fields. Secondly, the correspondent condemns the supersession of the Madras Council by the Duke of Buckingham and General Kennedy; and the *Times* fully adopts the argument of its correspondent that such a step is entirely indefensible in law. You, of course, will know the value of the criticisms much better than I can pretend to. I must confine myself to saying that they have produced a certain uneasiness in the public mind here. Everybody is agreed that General Kennedy is the right man in the right place; but the mere mention of the word illegality, shocks and alarms the Englishman at home; and so there is some anxiety to learn what can be said in defence of Lord Lytton's action.

There has been a pause in the world of diplomacy, and, so far as Europe is concerned, in the world of arms during the week. In want of new topics, the newspapers have been compelled to fall back on speculations as to the Conference at Salzburg. The most authentic sources of information as to the meeting of the German and Austrian Chancellors agree in thinking that the chief object of Prince Bismarck was to assist Russia. Indeed, the leaning of Germany to the side of its Northern ally becomes more marked every week. For instance, within the last few days, we hear of another note being addressed to the Porte, complaining of the manner in which the Turkish soldiers conduct the war. Germany—or, I should say, the Court party of Germany, for there is a marked difference between the feelings of the Emperor's *entourage* and those of diplomatic circles—the German Court party, I say, was even credited with an attempt to induce Austria to actively support Servia in her intention of declaring war. The recent action of Prince Bismarck causes a good deal of surprise: for the general impression with regard to his wishes was that he would be only too glad to see Russia weakened. Whatever were his views originally, there can be no doubt that now he is determined, so far as he can, to save the Northern Power from humiliation. As I have, I think, remarked more than once before, neither the sentiments of the Emperor William nor of his Minister should be taken to reflect those of the German people; among them, as among us, the predominant feelings are dislike and distrust of Russia. In Austria, also, there is to be seen the same divergence of opinion between the people and the Government. The Hungarian conspiracy to cross the frontier is a significant proof of the depth and strength of the hostility to the Northern Power. Of course, such a wild project was impossible of execution, and its only result has been to afford Count Andrassy another opportunity of showing his agreement with the Russophile policy of his German colleague. Once again, the report is current that Servia is about to cross the frontier. If Prince Milan take this step, it will not be for want of warning, England, Austria and France having united in counselling the Servian ruler against the rash enterprise. The Prince of Montenegro has also shown pretty significantly that Servia need expect no assistance from him. He has definitely declared that he does not mean to pursue his advantage on his North-East frontier, where alone he would be of assistance to Servia; and it is a strong proof of his desire to stand well with the neutral Powers that the line, at which he has pulled up, is exactly the one laid down at the Constantinople Conference. Altogether, I will not believe that Servia will join in the war until her troops are actually in the field. Of Greece, we have lately heard nothing beyond a rumour that her Ministers have been in active correspondence with Servia.

As to the operations in the field, no action of any note, as I already indicated, has taken place recently in the European scene of war. On both sides the most important event has been the change of commanders. General Todleben, who obtained such glory as the chief defender of Sebastopol, has been sent to superintend the operations against Plevna; and General Kotzebue is to act as adviser to the Grand Duke Nicholas. The presence of Todleben at Plevna ought to exercise a beneficial influence on the action of the Russians. Assuredly, the new commander will not sanction such mad enterprises as attacks on almost impregnable redoubts. So far as we can see at present, the determination now is to trust to the slow but sure result of regular siege operations. The Imperial Guard is now among the forces arrayed against Osman Pasha, the last regiment having passed through Bucharest a few days ago. Turning to the Turkish side, we find the changes of generals are very different from those effected by the Russians. It is impossible to understand what claim Suleiman Pasha or Reouf have to the promotion they have received. Reouf had 15,000 men under his command in Roumelia; yet he was unable to prevent General Gourko with his comparatively small force from crossing over the Balkans. Suleiman, on the other hand, has, by the general consent of military critics, committed the greatest tactical blunder of any commander on the Turkish sides. For weeks, he dashed men vainly against the Schipka Pass, in place of advancing to the north of the Balkans and turning the position, and even now, at the very moment of his promotion, the position upon which he has wasted thousands of lives remains in the hands of the enemy. On the other hand, Mehemet Ali, if he have gained no great victory, has sustained no great defeat; and, at the worst, he has succeeded in fully occupying the attention of a whole army, and in preventing it from sending a man to the assistance of the forces attacking Plevna. On the whole, this last act of the Constantinople Government shows that, even in this supreme crisis, intrigue and personal influences can decide the highest concerns.

While there has been this lull in the operations in Europe, Armenia has been the scene of a violent and general engagement. On Monday, the Russians began an attack on the left flank of Mukhtar's positions. The object was to get between Kars and the Turkish general and drive him on to the Russian frontier. The attack was directed against two hills, known as the Great and the Little Yagni. At first, everything went well with the Russians, and, at one time, they had even succeeded in cutting off Mukhtar's communications with Kars; and, on the whole, the engagement of the second day would seem to have ended in their favour. On the third, they were less successful; and on the fourth, they had, on their own confession, to retire along their line. Their losses are confessed to have been very large—one thousand were killed, and two thousand wounded in the first day's fighting alone.

Preparations for the winter campaign in Europe are meantime being actively made by the Russians. 150 guns have been ordered from Herr Krupp, the celebrated manufacturer of Essen; materials are being collected for an iron bridge across the Danube; and contractors have received orders for an enormous number of huts. All these things must weigh terribly on the finances of Russia; and everybody has been wondering why a crash has not before this come. If a telegram in this evening's *Pall Mall* is to be believed, the long expected catastrophe has arrived. An Imperial ukase just issued sanctions, we are told, the conversion of the share capital of five principal railways from metallic to paper currency; and, at the same time, the State guarantee for annual receipts is reduced to the same low and variable level. Unfortunately, there are others besides Russians among the shareholders of the railways which the Russian Government has thus resolved to defraud; and worse than all, the first step having been made on the path of the repudiation, nobody knows where the Russian Government will stop. It is already apprehended that the principle will be extended to other lines; and it is even feared that the share capital subscribed abroad in foreign money may not be allowed to remain intact. On the whole, the prospects of Russia's creditors appear quite as dark at the present moment as those of Russia's armies. Among the other expedients, which, in his desperate want of money, the Czar is said to contemplate, is the sale of Kuldscha for two-and-a half million roubles.

We have had a very quiet week at home; the season of stumping not having yet set in. Sir Hardinge Giffard and Lord Kimberley are the only two men of any note who have delivered addresses. The speech of Sir Hardinge Giffard was vehemently anti-Russian; and, in this, was a reflection of public opinion here, which is growing more hostile to the Northern Power with every Turkish success. Lord Kimberley, on the other hand, spoke of Russia in terms of friendliness which seemed strange in the mouth of so sturdy a Whig. But his lordship's views have been very much coloured by a long residence in the dominions of the Czar, and by friendly relations with many of the Czar's subjects.

We have not yet heard the last of the correspondence between Mr. Gladstone and M. Negroponte. Up to the present, the ex-Premier has produced only one of his letters, and that is in French. It is said that the correspondence was by no means confined to a single epistle, and that the greater part is in English. Indeed, M. Negroponte's reason, I have understood, for showing the letters at all was his imperfect acquaintance with the language in which they were written. It is now expected that all the letters will be published; but whether they will or will not bear out the construction of the *Daily Telegraph* I am unable to say. I may mention in this connection that there is a report that the ex-Premier is about to visit Ireland. Mr. Gladstone has certainly chosen a strange moment for his first appearance in the sister isle. It is not likely that the Irish people, engaged in discussing the comparative merits of Mr. Butt's or Mr. Parnell's system of tactics for Home Rule, will be ready to lend willing ears to an English ex Minister. Probably Mr. Gladstone will be best advised if he abstain from speech-making, as is said to be his intention. It has been a subject of remark, by the-bye, that the ex-Premier during the last Session was alone among the Liberal leaders in abstaining from any censure of the obstructionist Home rulers.

The verdict in the Penge murder case has become the subject of vehement public discussion. The papers daily contain columns of letters on the matter; memorials are exhibited at several shops and offices; and a public meeting has even been held to discuss the question. So far as I can see, the advocates of a commutation of sentence are in the majority. The principal objection to the verdict is the unsatisfactory nature of the medical evidence. The medical men, who attributed the death of Mrs. Staunton to starvation, were all mere general practitioners; while several experienced pathologists have come forward to emphatically declare that the symptoms described point to disease as the cause of death. Whatever be the fate of the male prisoners, it seems pretty certain that the female will be respited. Alice Rhodes, curiously enough, is the subject upon which there is the most distinctly marked difference of opinion between men and women. Among men, the impression is general that there is no evidence whatever to connect her with the conspiracy. Women, on the contrary, shriek loudly for her execution above that of all the rest; probably on the logical ground that, in addition to the merely venial sin of murder, she committed the much more heinous offence of adultery. It is remarkable that the ladies, who think her immorality an all-sufficient reason for the death of Alice Rhodes, do not adduce the same offence as an additional crime on the part of Louis Staunton.

A younger son, whose name is well known in military circles, and who is a member of a distinguished family, is under something like arrest for having passed forged checks. His forced retirement from the Army may be expected any day.

P. S.—I hear that the famine vote has been discussed at to-day's meeting of the Cabinet, but nothing has been decided. It is probable the whole subject will be hung up till the cost of the famine is more accurately known than it is at present.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA RACES.

THIRD DAY.

UMBALLA, OCT. 24.

WHIM PLATE.

Cherub	1
Dandy	2
Knight of the Garter	3

Six ran.

VALUATION STAKES.

Polly	1
Margaret	2
Tommy	3

GRAND ANNUAL CHASE, EXETER SWEEP.

Yanathon	1

SENSATION HANDICAP.

Corone	1
Anarchy	2
Tiger	3

Ten ran.

AUTUMN CUP.

Veronica	1
Orlando	2
Kingcraft	3

Four started. Kingcraft gave the winner three stone.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

PLEVNA.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

A despatch from Chefket Pasha at Orchanie has been received, in which he states that the Russian Cavalry is scouring the country to the west of Plevna, and that heavy skirmishes are taking place.

SCHIPKA PASS.

Reouf Pasha announces that the Russians are heavily bombarding the Turkish positions in the Schipka Pass.

NEAR RUSTCHUK.

A despatch from Suleiman Pasha states, that the Russians attacked Karahassan, but were defeated and compelled to fall back.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

The following is the result of the Cambridgeshire:—

Jongleur	1
Belphoebe	2
Gladia	3

LONDON, OCT. 23, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats strong.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5¼

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7 lbs Shirtings	6.
8½ lbs. do.	7-3
40s. Mule Twist	0-10⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account	96
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106¼
Bar Silver	55¼ to ⅜

Arrivals.—Helen Scott, Astronomer and Cross-Marathon.

Departures.—T. W. Harris, Ganos, and Lady Clare

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		
Via Teheran (perfect) .. 24th—	5 0 a.m.	1 27
„ Turkey (Interrupted beyond Bushire.)		
„ Suez (perfect) .. 24th—	1 55 p.m.	1 34
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..		
„ Turkey (Interrupted beyond Bushire.)		
„ Suez (perfect) .. 24th—	11 0 a.m.	
FROM AMERICA—		
Via Teheran (perfect)		
„ Turkey (Interrupted beyond Bushire.)		
„ Suez (perfect) 2 messages without date and time		
FROM CHINA—		
Via Amoor (perfect) ..21st—	9 36 p.m.	
„ Singapore (Interrupted beyond Penang.)		
FROM AUSTRALIA—		
Via Singapore (Interrupted beyond Penang.)		

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	*Max.* Mts.	*Min.* Hrs.	*Min.* Mts.
From Calcutta	3	48	0	7
„ Galle	one in		28	47
„ Kurrachee	12	0	0	1
„ Madras	45	0	0	1

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 22ND OCT., 10-20 P.M.

French Transport Tarn sailed for Saigon, 20th.

GALLE, 24TH OCT., 7-7 A.M.

Mail steamer Hydaspes, from Calcutta, arrived.

KURRACHEE, 24TH OCT., 5-30 P.M.

Next Mail for Fao leaves Bushire on the 1st Nov.

WEATHER REPORTS.—OCT. 24.

(Madras Time.)

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. 2, ther. 84·1, bar. 30·39.

TUTICORIN, 4·40 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S.E., ther. 86, bar. 29·92.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. E. light, ther. 86.

MADRAS FAMINE REPORT.

THE Madras Famine report, dated the 22nd inst., states that the number of persons on relief works has decreased by 275,000 during the past week. The total decrease since the beginning of October is now 675,000. The fall of rain has been good, averaging about one and three quarter inches over all the districts from the 16th inst, to the 22nd. The North-East monsoon has not yet burst at Madras, but it is threatening. The following are the details of the Madras rainfall from the 16th to the 22nd inst. For Bellary 2·47 ins., Karnul 1·22, Cuddapah 2·60, North Arcot 1·84, South Arcot 2·06, Salem 2·05, Coimbatore 1·77, Trichnopoly 3·24, Tanjore 2·22, Madura 1·42, Vizagapatam 2·91, Godaveri 2·82, Kistna 2·12. In Tinnevelly and also in the Nilgiris heavy rain has fallen.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

As certain disquieting rumours have been published regarding the frontier, and particularly some insinuations of vague threatenings of hostile action on the side either of Beloochistan or Afghanistan, it may be well to state what are represented as facts, as supplied to us. There is no indication of the slightest disquiet in either of these directions; at Quetta and Khelat everything is going on as usual and is perfectly peaceful. Colonel Colley's visit to Peshawur had solely reference to the recent petty raids and disturbances on the Kohat and Peshawur border, and in the conferences that took place there was not the remotest reference either to Khelat or Kabul. With regard to the decision arrived at about the treatment of the Kohat and similar disturbances, all important points have already been communicated to the public. The force collected for the blockade of the Jowakhis, which will be strictly a military one, is from the Punjab frontier force at Abbottabad, and will be amply sufficient both to ensure perfect success of the blockade, and if necessary to inflict further punishment on refractory tribesmen. As regards the Abuzai and Bunerwal raids, both Mian Ruka, the leader of the former, and the Jirgars, of the principal sections of the latter, have come in since the 1st October, seeing a settlement of their case probable, or anticipating punishment in the cold weather. The settlement of their case is still under consideration of the Government, it is not, therefore, expected that there will be need of any extensive military operations this cold weather. It has already been explained, that the march of the 32nd Pioneers to Quetta is simply a relief of part of the Cavalry force now there, and withdrawn on account of the difficulties of fodder, and also in relief of a wing of the 4th Sikhs now at Quetta, whose turn for relief has now come; and that the formation of a winter camp near Dadur, consisting of a regiment of Beloochees from Kurrachee, has no aggressive nor any particular significance, is shown by the fact that it was done last year, and indeed the practice was determined on with the full knowledge and approval of the Khan of Khelat and his chief Sirdars on the occasion of his Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Jacobabad with the view not only to the good of our troops, but to keep the Murrees and Boogthies on their good behaviour and to protect Kachie.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9 3-16d. to ½d.	per Re
Do. at 6 months' sight	1s. 9¾d.	„
Credits „ 3 „ „	1s. 9⅞d.	„
Documents „ 3 „ „	1s. 9 13-16d.	„

WE hear that a telegraphic report received from Major Sandeman, dated Quetta, 15th October, states that all is well there, and the state of Khelat is the same as usual. During the past week five Kafilas, numbering two thousand camels, have passed through the Bolan Pass *en route* for Shikarpur, and two Kafilas, numbering 154 camels, passed through Khelat on their way to Kurrachee.

HER MAJESTY has, we hear, approved the appointment of Mr. Cunningham, Advocate General, Madras, as Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, in place of the Hon. Mr. Macpherson.

THE Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke accompanies the Viceroy in his proposed tour through the hills.

THE Director General of Post Offices is to leave Simla on or about the 1st proximo for Bombay. He will visit Kurrachee and Sindh, and possibly also extend his tour to the Persian Gulf, before returning to Calcutta.

ON the 18th instant the numbers employed on relief works at Agra had fallen to 873, and of those in the relief house to 368.

ORDERS have been given to begin at once the construction of the Neemuch State Railway, from Rutlam to Neemuch, a distance of about 86 miles. The Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Cheyne, is now busy at Rutlam making arrangements for the works, in consultation with Mr. Buyers, the Executive Engineer.

STRICT orders, says the *Madras Mail*, have gone forth for keeping the streets of Bangalore clear of famine-stricken wanderers, of whom so many have died in the streets during the past three months. The large camps at Binnamangalam and Kinjery are to be set apart for the reception of such people as are unfit to be put upon the works, and the Bangalore police—who have failed lamentably in the present crisis to do their duty—are at last about to try to keep the station free from further invasions from the outlying villages. Had the police been equal to the work required of them, this precaution should have been taken months ago.

A PLYMOUTH correspondent telegraphs to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Some correspondence has taken place between a Plymouth gentleman and the Secretary of State for India respecting the propriety of a loan from the national exchequer towards the relief of the famishing residents in the Madras Presidency. Lord Salisbury has now replied that the question of a national grant is one which cannot be decided one way or the other except by the Cabinet, and that a decision is hardly possible until the extent of the expenditure in India is more fully known.

GREAT regret will be created in India, says the *Pioneer*, by news lately received by telegraph from England of the death of Mr. Archibald Pollock, the Commissioner of Agra. The telegram only said that Mr. Pollock had died "after two days' illness." Further particulars are wanting, but heart disease is supposed by his friends out here to have been the cause of death.

IN the Joint Magistrate's Court at Allahabad on Monday last, Mr. J. B. Thomson was engaged in investigating a serious charge against Duncan Twining Blaney, lately station-master at Allahabad. The charge was framed under section 161 I. P. C., and was that of taking, as a public servant, a gratification other than legal remuneration, in respect of an official act. The charge arose out of the recent famine grain-traffic on the E. I. Railway, it being alleged that the defendant had accepted bribes from certain mahajuns. The hearing occupied the Court the whole day, and was then adjourned.

THE *Madras Mail* insinuates that Mdlle. Olga-Duboin has some other purpose in travelling over India than entertaining the public with her accomplished pianoforte playing. That paper says, "She has gone to Baroda, and will proceed from that station to Ahmedabad. We have been asked by a good many people, whether this enterprising lady is anything more than a splendid pianiste. Her first name Olga would seem to denote that she is of Russian extraction."

THE new Army Retirement scheme will affect Brigadier General Raikes in much the same way as it will Major General Elmhirst; that is, the gallant Brigadier stands to lose his appointment on promotion. Like Major General Elmhirst, however, he will be allowed an extra six months of his command.

THE *Englishman* learns that "in the case of officers of the old Indian cadres of Royal Artillery, and of those officers of the twelve new Line regiments of Cavalry and Infantry serving under Indian Pension rules, the restriction now enforced by those rules of deducting certain periods of leave or furlough from their service, is removed, and that all full pay service, past or future, will be permitted to count towards pension on retirement."

BABU MOTHURA NATH, Additional Munsif of Tippera, has been sentenced by the Sessions Judge to rigorous imprisonment for five years. He has appealed to the High Court against the sentence.

IT is said to be likely that Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, will take the young Maharaja under his charge and direction, and that Captain Wilson will continue to act in his present office as tutor.

FROM the lately published Manual of Cochin, prepared expressly by the intelligent Dewan of the State for the *Imperial Gazetteer*, we see that the population consists of 4,26,922 Hindus, 12,499 Mussulmans, 1,40,262 Native Christians, and 1,278 Jews. There are no Jains, Buddhists, or Brahma Somaj followers in the State.

IN point of numbers the present Opera Company far exceeds any that has previously visited Calcutta, and possesses ample strength to represent operas which the smaller companies could not attempt.

SIR CHARLES RUMBOLD, Bart., died in Cape Town on the 28th August, and was buried with military honours. Deceased belonged to Her Majesty's Ordnance Department.

THE following extraordinary telegram is published by the *Ceylon Observer*:—"Nuwara Eliya, October 11, 12 p. m. Starkers-Hegan, Nuwara Eliya, to *Observer*, Colombo. Well-merited and terrible retribution has at length overtaken the beak who took so fiendish a delight in sending planters to quod. He was this day cleverly and effectually captured, subjected to immediate trial, and received a life-sentence. He will thus have personal experience of what loss of liberty means. No fear of his escape, or the interference of Government on his behalf, as the Acting Inspector General of Prisons took an active part in rivetting the fetters. Universal pleasure seemed to prevail, in the display of which (such is the depravity of human nature!) the prisoner excelled." After going to press, it dawned on our contemporary that he had been made the victim of an atrocious hoax. "We have good reason to believe that all that has happened to the Civilian in question is, that this day he became the happy husband of a beautiful and accomplished bride, a fate which will fill his juniors in the service, and his friends amongst the planters, not with joy, but with envy."

THE *Continent* states that M. Albert, Court Photographer of Munich, has invented a process for taking instantaneous coloured photographs in which the minutest shades of the features and dress are re-produced exactly.

IT has been reported that the Prince Imperial has lately paid a visit to the Château de Dave, in Belgium, for the purpose of being present at a very distinguished marriage. The *Morning Post* says his Imperial Highness has not quitted English shores since his return from Italy. The Prince spent the end of August and the whole of September at Cowes with the Empress Eugénie.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* transmits the following telegram:—"Trustworthy reports from Berlin state that by the Emperor William's special order a Note has been sent to Constantinople, very earnestly urging that the principles of humanity should be no longer violated in the face of Europe. The Note does not exactly threaten the Turks with action, but it leaves no doubt of the real force of the high indignation felt, and that the German Government does not intend silently and indifferently to look on."

THE *Academy* mentions the following instance of kindly forethought on the part of a great French poet:—

> It is rumoured in Paris that Victor Hugo has in his portfolio a poem of 2,000 lines, entitled *Le Pape*, which will appear after the decease of Pius IX.

IT is stated that Mr. Ralph Thomson, late Chief Clerk at the War Office, has been appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for War.

DESPITE announcements to the contrary, says a London paper, Mr. Delane, whose health are we glad to say is greatly improved, is still acting as editor of the *Times*. He will continue to do so till he can devolve his authority upon a successor who has been prepared by him to exercise it.

WITH deep regret the *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg announces the death of M. Verestchagin, the artist whose Central Asia studies are well known to many Englishmen. He was wounded, it will be remembered, some time ago in an attack on one of the Turkish monitors. No sooner had he recovered than he joined the troops before Plevna, and has there fallen. It is much to be regretted that men of this stamp, who are not soldiers, should needlessly expose their lives, for Russia can ill afford to lose any of the few artists she possesses.

THE *Whitehall Review*:—"General Skoboleff, the only Russian General who, figuratively speaking, has not lost his head in the present campaign, or we might almost add possesses a head to lose, is reported to have stated that the late operations before Plevna will not be lost upon the English; insomuch that the utter hopelessness of attacking resolute infantry armed with breechloaders, behind earthworks and in entrenchments, has been amply demonstrated. The much-slighted and sneered-at body of Rifle Volunteers, together with our Militia, should in an extremity be perfectly competent by entrenching themselves not only to guard the several approaches to London, but to hold the largest *corps d'armee* that is ever likely to effect a landing on our shores in check, and so set free our regular army to threaten the flanks of the invading force and to cut off their communications. The lesson to be gathered from the hideous slaughter before Plevna certainly adds yet another bulwark of security against all fear of our invasion; for what with the efforts of our soldiers, together with the assistance of gangs of navvies, whose services would probably be secured, both entrenchments and redoubts would rival mushrooms in the rapidity with which they would spring up on all threatened points."

THE *Times*' special correspondent writes from Bucharest:—"I find that in some quarters the paragraph in my telegraphic account of the battle of Lovatz has been construed into a statement that the Russians gave no quarter at that place on the 3d of September. I mentioned seeing several bodies of dead Turks with bared bosoms, in which were a number of bayonet stabs. I stated that they had been shot first, and then bayoneted; but every one of these bodies had a fatal gunshot wound in the head or chest, and from the appearance of the bayonet wounds and the total absence of blood flowing from them, I was satisfied that they were dead before being bayoneted, and I only intended to mention the incident as an illustration of the fury of some of the combatants, who satisfied their rage by stabbing the dead bodies of their enemies. These bayoneted corpses lay outside the redoubt on the line of the Turkish retreat, where many of the Ottoman soldiers halted and fired in the most desperately senseless way until they were shot dead, without having it in their power to affect in the slightest degree the Russian chances of victory. Some of the Russian soldiers returning from the pursuit had, apparently, stabbed these dead bodies in pure wantonness of revenge. Inside the redoubt the garrison, caught in a *cul de sac*, refused to surrender; but when resistance ended in their being shot down in that terrible way before described, the Russian soldiers set to work at once to extricate the wounded and carry them to a place of safety. As I stated in my account of the battle, I watched them at this work for fully half an hour, and can positively state that they did all in their power to save the wounded, and I saw the maimed Moslems being carried away on ambulances along with wounded Russians. I never had a word spoken to me on this subject by any person whatever, and this statement is due on account of paragraphs which I have seen in various newspapers since my recent return to Bucharest, after a long absence in Bulgaria, where I saw no journals whatever."

WHAT they do with the old rhinoceroses has often been a subject of thought by those visitors to the British Museum who know that the staff of the establishment invariably obey the Act of Parliament which renders it impossible to remove anything from Great Russell Street. Every one knows that a stuffed rhinoceros will, in course of time, become unpresentable, nor can the toughest elephant-hide always keep the straw-lining from appearing in a very objectionable way. All who remember the old staircase of Montagu House have felt that there is a limit to the exhibition of a giraffe which had been received at a period so remote that it was described as a "camel-leopard." The difficulty is got over in a way creditable to the ingenuity of the scientific staff of the Museum and honourable to their sense of obedience. They stuff the old rhinoceroses into the new ones; they line new elephants with the unpresentable remains of their forerunners; in the bowels of the last giraffe lie the relics of his predecessors. This beats the selling of Pharaoh for balsams.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 5.

NEVER, I venture to say, even after the greatest war in British history, has such a Gazette been issued from the War Office as that bearing date October 2, 1877. In the English army it will always be considered as a red-letter day—the introduction of the most favourable system of promotion and retirement it is possible to conceive. In the London *Gazette* the retirements and promotions filled no less than twenty-one columns. Sixty-eight generals, thirty-two lieutenant generals, and one hundred and eighteen major-generals have been placed on the retired list. They include Sir William Codrington, Lords Lucan, Templetown, Rokeley, Airey, and William Paulet, Sir Fenwick Williams of Kars, Sir William Knollys and Sir Patrick Grant. Eighty lieutenant-generals become generals, and 118 major-generals are advanced a step. In the former list we find the names of Prince Christian, Sir Frederick Chapman, Sir Lintorn Simmonds, Sir Thomas Steele, Sir Collingwood Dixon (the Military Attaché to the Embassy at Constantinople), Sir David Wood, Sir Charles Ellice, and Sir Thomas Biddulph. In the latter Sir Thomas McMahon, Sir Arnold Kemball, Sir Charles d'Aquilar, and Sir Arthur Phayre are found as becoming lieutenant generals. On the retired list thirty-three lieutenant-generals and eight major-generals are advanced a step. One hundred and thirty-eight colonels become major-generals, including Sir Garnet Wolseley, and Colonel Bulwer, C. B., the popular and indefatigable Deputy Adjutant General of Auxiliary Forces. One hundred and thirty-eight majors become lieutenant colonels, and one hundred and thirty-six captains majors. In the Royal Engineers the promotions are seven to the rank of colonel, fifteen to that of lieutenant-colonel, twelve to that of major, and nineteen to captaincies. In the Royal Artillery twenty-one brevet colonels become colonels, eighteen majors become lieutenant colonels, eleven captains majors, and eleven subalterns captains.

A truce now to analysis. There is nothing more wearisome to make, nothing more tedious to read. But it was absolutely necessary to narrowly examine the details of so unusual and extraordinary a Gazette. It only remains for me to say how much more convenient it would have been had the names been given alphabetically. I have looked carefully through them more than once. I have written several letters of congratulation. Yet I should be sorry to take upon myself to say how many names I have missed.

In the Royal Marine Light Infantry there is much rejoicing. For the first time since, I know not when, fair contentment is to be found in the mess-rooms of Chatham and Portsmouth. The Committee appointed to investigate the manifold grievances of that valuable branch of the service have completed their enquiry, prepared their report, and submitted it to the Royal consideration. I will say nothing to detract from the satisfaction with which its approval is contemplated, but I am told on fair authority that in sundry details the anticipations of pessimist grumblers will not be realised.

There can be no doubt that the Royal Marine is as good a soldier as any in the Line. But as regards the status of the officers there has been some little complaint.

Their being so little together may explain the want of sympathy and cordiality. But the absence of occupation on board ship is probably the chief evil. Men with nothing to do are almost bound to fall into evil ways, and to this may, perhaps, be attributed some of those incidents which, in recent years, have placed the Royal Marines in a somewhat regrettable position before the public. For no small share of the odium, an individual, named Gladstone, is in a very great measure responsible. This Gladstone was a captain in the corps. Domestic troubles took possession of him. His conduct was not all that could be wished. Then he got called to the bar, and now he is perpetually bringing his alleged grievances in the most irregular manner before this or that judge or this or that magistrate, to the great waste of the public time, and the great scandal of the service.

The Staff College list has been published. Fifteen officers will join on the 1st of February next, viz., Captain Grove (2-14th), Lieut. Leverson, R. E.; Lieut. Macdonald, R. E.; Lieut. Crookenden, R. A.; Lieut. Ellis, R. H. A.; Lieut. Jocelyn, R. A.; Lieut. Cooper, 2-13th; Lieut. Jeffreys (88th); Lieut. Huyshe, (41st); Captain Tidy (54th); Captain Doyle, (2nd D. G.); Captain Stringer (2-23rd); Lieut. Pollock (1-21st); and Lieut. Glasgow (2-12th); Captain Bichford (R. M. A.); Lieut. Ponsonby (49th). Seventeen other officers are qualified, but there are no further vacancies. One cannot help feeling extremely sorry for those who are in this position, and especially for men like Lieut. Craigie (71st) who miss by a few marks only. They have been put to all the expense of tuition, they have sacrified the time, they have in reality attained the goal of their ambition, but by simple want of space are prevented from receiving the prize. It is to my mind a very serious question if the army is not greatly injured by the exclusion of these officers. Surely, the more who go through the course of instruction, the better for the service. The professors are there, what matter if they lecture to ten or to twenty officers? The halls of study are there, and will hold treble the numbers who now use them. It is only officers' quarters that are wanting. The mess premises are large and ample. Why should not the Government build a house hard by with additional accommodation? Why should not the lodging facilities of the neighbourhood be taken advantage of? The students receive no extra pay. No additional expense would be entailed upon the State. To continue things as they are is to stifle zeal, to drive many good officers into civil life, and to mar a valuable institution of its good effects.

Chatham Garrison was inspected on Wednesday by H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, who also held a general parade of all arms, numbering some 2,000.

THE MADRAS HARBOUR SCHEME NOT ABANDONED.

(*Madras Times*).

WE have the best possible authority for stating that the Madras Harbour Works scheme has not been abandoned; at all events, the local authorities know nothing of it. Our evening contemporary was, therefore, a little premature in his announcement of Friday, which he followed up with a lengthy leading article in his following issue, wherein he seems to have wasted a good deal of powder and shot.

BOMBAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAIN SERVICE.—Some alterations of the train service on the G. I. P. Railway, between Bombay, Poona, and Sholapore, are announced in our advertisement columns this morning.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay arrived at Belgaum on Saturday last, and was to go on to Dharwar on Monday morning. His Excellency was expected to begin his return journey to Poona the next day.

FAMINE OFFICER FOR MYSORE.—Under instructions from Head-Quarters, Captain Yates, H. M.'s 26th N. I., is directed to proceed at once to Mysore on famine relief duty, *vice* Captain Eschalaz, 21st N. I., reported sick.

THE Directors of the R. A. Sailors' Home have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of several books from Captain F. Blackmore and Mr. Janarden Ramchunderjee for the library, as also many valuable plants and shrubs for the grounds of the institution from the Hon. Byramjee Jeejebhoy and Dinshaw M. Petit, Esq.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of September, amounted to 6,073 bales, weighing 23,80,280lbs, or candies 3,036, valued at Rs. 5,71,197.

AN INJUDICIOUS ACT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo broker, acting as a quack doctor, named Anunjee Callianjee, was fined by Mr. Nana Morojee Rs. 30, for causing grievous hurt to Gunnishgeer Boodgeer, a Hindoo mendicant, by injudiciously administering a pill containing poisonous properties.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Churney Road, on view of the body of Essoo Krishna, who was employed as a fireman in the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Mills. It appears that the deceased went to the hot-water tank of the mill to bathe and while so doing he accidentally fell in and was drowned. On an alarm being raised, the body was recovered by means of drags, but life was extinct. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

FREQUENCY OF SUICIDE AMONG PARSEES.—The sinful and barbarous practice of attempting suicide has been very frequent of late among Parsees, and they are gaining an unenviable notoriety in this way. People who wish to cast off their mortal coil by their own wilful impulse will hardly care to reflect that, if they do not succeed in their unhappy purpose, it is within the province of the police to take them before a magistrate, and that they are liable to be punished with fine or to be bound over and find securities for their future good behaviour. Dr. Hewlett, the late Coroner of Bombay, however, when holding an inquest on the body of a well-known Parsee who had taken a poisonous dose of opium, denounced in the strongest terms the frequent practice which obtained among the Parsee community of attempting suicides; and with a deterrent view he intimated that in all subsequent cases of self-destruction, he would cause the bodies to be dissected—which he carried into effect in one or two instances, and it seemed to have the desired effect—for a time—of deterring some from resorting to so base an act. Unfortunately, however, attempts at self-destruction seem to have again become numerous, for within the last few months we have had the painful duty of reporting several occurring in the Parsee community, the causes assigned being of the most trivial nature, such as domestic troubles, family quarrels, &c. On Saturday last a Parsee woman quarrelled with her sister-in-law about some salad, and, receiving a rebuke from the head of the family, went straight into her room and took arsenic; and yesterday we reported another determined effort at suicide by a Parsee priest, Ruttonjee Rustomjee Desai, who threw himself into the Babools Tank, the only cause assigned, we hear, being some petty domestic squabble; the Municipal money collected by him is all available, and he was not in embarrassed circumstances. In order to strike terror into the minds of similar abnormally disposed persons, he ought to be placed before a magistrate to answer for his disgraceful conduct.

ANOTHER attempt is about to be made to give Sind a standing in the artistic world. Some Sind pottery leaves Kurrachee in a day or two for the Paris Exhibition in 1878, which we have been courteously permitted to inspect. Two places in Sind have contributed samples, Tatta and Hala. The samples consist chiefly of articles used in the Mahomedan houses and in the construction and ornamentation of Mahomedan tombs. Of the Mahomedan household utensils there are water-pots of different kinds, flower-pots, goglets, dishes, cups, hookas, jars, flower vases, rose water bottles, and plates. The designs of these are very simple and the patterns are many of them pretty, but the colours are not very brilliant. With regard to the colours used some specimens were shown us which are, we believe, not going to Paris but to Mr. Terry of Bombay, the well known Superintendent of the School of Art there, who intends to try to imitate them in his Sind pottery works which he opened some time ago in Bombay. These specimens are taken from the ruins of some of the old tombs at Merkli Hill near Tatta and Hala, and though they are not less than 240 years old the colours are exceedingly fine and brilliant. The art of producing these colours seems to be lost, and Mr. Terry will doubtless try hard to discover the lost art. Amongst the household utensils, which are all for Mahomedan use, is the chillumchee and budnor, the first of which is used for pouring water on the hands and the second for receiving the water as it falls. The patterns of these vessels are about the best in the present collection. To show, however, the careless way in which a native workman is content to send out his pottery, there is a finely imagined flower vase placed on small earthenware plints of different sizes, the levels of which are not correct and the vase is placed all awry, and the whole thing looks so very bad that it will have to remain in Kurrachee, to be a source of pain and vexation to those who wish to encourage native art. The most interesting part of the specimens which are going to Paris are the tiles, used in the construction of the tombs, of which there is a great variety of pattern, colour, and design. The designs are in some instances very pretty, but the colouring is not brilliant, and though as usual the works all have the defect of being roughly and incompletely finished, they are good specimens of Sind pottery. Nothing else is, we believe, to be sent from Sind to the Paris Exhibition next year.—*Beacon.*

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

AT Tuesday's meeting of the Town Council, a subject of interest was incidentally brought forward for discussion when the question of the income yielded by the Victoria Gardens was under consideration. The Chairman remarked that they could not hope to keep the fruit that is grown in the Gardens for sale while the Mahomedan mosque there remained unprovided with a separate entrance, because all sorts of people attending the mosque could wander about the Gardens the whole night. He reminded the Council that a very distinct pledge was given sometime ago by the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Pedder, Mr. Cummoo Suleiman, and Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay that a separate entrance should be made to the mosque, and he did not know why that had not been done. Sir F. Souter, Dr. Blaney, and other members of the Council corroborated the Chairman's recollection in regard to this matter. The Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay stated that what could be done had been done to obtain a separate entrance, but there was a difficulty in the way because they could not cut through a Parsee's ground adjoining the mosque. Mr. Walton, the Executive Engineer, pointed out that if the Parsee's ground could not be obtained, an entrance might be made through the haystack ground on the other side. The Chairman said that no doubt the Parsee would sell his ground if he were paid a proper price for it. At any rate, Mr. Rogay and Mr. Cummoo were bound to fulfil the pledge they had given. The Municipal Commissioner said he had written to Mr. Cummoo Suleiman regarding this matter, and only awaited his reply to take action upon it.

THE MADRAS VOLUNTEERS.—Mr. Trant, the new editor of the local *Athenæum*, who was lately admitted as an Officer of the Madras Guards, was introduced to the men of No. 3 Company by Lieutenant Hooper on Saturday. Mr. Trant will join as Lieutenant of this Company after the nominal voting has been got through.

MURDER OF MR. ROONAN.

THE INQUEST.

THE Coroner's inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Michael Roonan, who was murdered in Tamarind Lane, Fort, on the night of the 16th inst., was resumed yesterday afternoon, before Dr. Blaney, at the Coroner's Office, Municipal Buildings. The prisoner, Joaquim Britto, was not present, it being reported that he was unwell and should not be brought from the gaol unless his presence was absolutely necessary. Mr. Jefferson (Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) watched the case on his behalf. The Court sat from a quarter past two till a quarter to seven, but only got through the evidence of two more witnesses. The inquiry will be continued to-day. The evidence taken yesterday was as follows:—

Mr. Adrian Britto was accordingly re-called, and being cautioned, was examined as follows—When I was awakened by the noise in the deceased's room, I ran at once into that room. The deceased fell before I got into the room, but I saw him falling before I entered, as I was approaching the door. There was no light in either his room or in the deceased's room, except what was derived from a lamp hanging in the dining-room. The lamp did not give a very bright light at that time, but it was sufficient to enable me to recognise the features of the deceased. There was no one in the deceased's room except himself when I entered it. I did not see any one leaving the rooms. I went into the dining-room at once for a match. I did not see any one leaving the dining-room or sitting-room. I saw the deceased in the act of falling. When I first saw the knife, it was in the same position as when the jury saw it; nobody touched it.

By a Juror—I did not hear any footsteps, or notice anything to show that anyone was leaving, or had just left, deceased's room.

By the Coroner—The door leading from the dining-room, out into the cook-room passage, was shut. The windows—two in the dining-room, and one in Mr. Roonan's room—were open.

By another Juror—Q—Can you describe the noise which woke you? Was there a struggle? Did you hear any voices?—A—I cannot describe the noise which woke me. I heard a groan afterwards before I entered the deceased's room. I heard no voices, nor any struggle.

By the Coroner—My name is de Britto. I have no recollection how my brother Joaquim was dressed when he left the house. The coat produced is his. I was confused and the place was dark. My state of mind was such that I could not pay attention to his dress. I will not say this is his coat, but I have seen him wear a coat something like this. I cannot say to whom the black necktie produced belongs. I have never seen this piece of cloth (a coloured rag stained with blood) before.

The witness requested to be allowed to make a statement regarding the evidence which he gave at the previous sitting of the Court. He desired to correct what he said about it being arranged between the brothers and Pereira that Joaquim Britto should go to Goa by the steamer which left that morning. When he said that, he was confused. The fact was that he and his brother Frederick told Joaquim that he must leave the house at once, and Joaquim then said he would go away to Goa. From this statement he was led to believe that his brother Joaquim would start for Goa by the steamer advertised to sail that morning. In fact, no arrangement was made at all.

By a Juror—I did not see Joaquim in my room after 10 o'clock that night. He did not enter them after the death of the deceased.

The Coroner—Who first mentioned that a steamer was going to Goa that morning?—A—I can't say. My brother Joaquim knew of it.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, was next examined. He said—On the morning of the 17th inst. I viewed with the jury the body of the deceased named Michael Roonan. The body was lying on the floor. There was a pool of blood under the left side of the body. I saw two wounds on the left side of the body. I afterwards, on the same day, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased at the Morgue, where it had been removed by order of the Coroner. On opening the body, I found the upper of the two wounds, which commenced between the fifth and sixth ribs on the left side, and which was about an inch-and-a-half long and seven inches deep, had gone through the left lung, and penetrated the pericardium and the heart. The lower wound passed between the seventh and eighth ribs in the left side. This wound was also about an inch-and-a-half long and it passed into the abdominal cavity, through the diaphragm, but had injured none of the viscera. The left pleural cavity were full of clotted blood. All the internal organs of the body were healthy, including the brain. I am of opinion that the cause of death was hæmorrhage, the result of the upper wound which I have described. Death must have occurred almost instantaneously. The carving-knife produced might have inflicted both the wounds. The deceased could not have inflicted those wounds himself. For the infliction of the upper wound, considerable force must have been used. My impression is that the deceased was standing when he received the upper wound; I cannot say whether he was in an upright or recumbent position. The direction of the upper wound was from below upwards. I think such a wound could have been inflicted with equal ease whether the man was lying down or standing up. I recognise the banian produced. I saw it on the body of the deceased. There are two small cuts in it, corresponding to the position on the body of the wounds I have described.

Frederick Hannibal Britto, the next witness, said—I am an additional Deputy Registrar of the Bombay High Court and live in Tamarind Lane, Fort. I occupy apartments (a large room partitioned off into four rooms) on the top, or third, floor of a house. I am now living alone. On the 16th inst., two men were living with me, viz. my elder brother Joaquim Britto and Lucian Pereira. Joaquim came to live with me about the end of August or the beginning of September; Pereira came between the 21st and 25th of September. I brought him to live with me. Joaquim had lived with me previously for a little more than two months, and left in July to live at the Royal Hotel. In September, he did not wish to live there any longer, and asked me to take him back again. He said he had had a quarrel at the hotel, or some misunderstanding. He made rather a rambling statement which I cannot now remember. On the evening of the 16th inst., I went out with Pereira about six o'clock in the evening. We did not leave Joaquim in the house. I do not know where he was. I saw him at dinner that day about half-past three or four o'clock. I went to my office that morning about 10 a. m. and returned between one and two o'clock. I then found at home my brother Joaquim and Pereira. They were both sober. We three had dinner together between three and four o'clock. I took two or three glasses of claret at dinner, and my brother Joaquim and Pereira, to the best of my recollection, drank about the same quantity. Pereira and I returned home in the evening before eight o'clock, and we then found Joaquim at home. He was very much excited. I found him in the sitting-room. He said—"You are very late coming home," or words to that effect. He was always excited, but on this occasion, he was a little more excited than usual. He did not appear to be under the influence of liquor. He told me that he had been insulted by a person named Roonan. I asked him what it was and he said Roonan had found fault with him for going into my brother Adrian's quarters without a coat on. Knowing my brother's character,—his excitable nature, and that he had been undergoing treatment for a very long time up to that date, I advised him not to mind and not to go downstairs to Adrian's rooms again. Immediately after I got home, I ordered supper, and the three of us—Joaquim, Pereira, and myself—sat down to supper at once. Joaquim was very much excited. He had on a pair of cashmere trousers, but no coat. I do not think he wore a waistcoat; he did not usually wear a waistcoat. My impression is that he wore a necktie,—that he was dressed with the exception of a coat. At supper, he (Joaquim) told me that Roonan had said he would settle the quarrel next morning. He (Joaquim) said furthe, that he would not be cowed by Roonan,—that he would fight and kill Roonan, or words to that effect. Knowing his nature, I did not take much notice of his words. He spoke in Portuguese. The purport of what he said was:—"I have been insulted without any reason: we shall fight to-morrow; and I shall show him whether I am a coward or not." He said he would fight it out. I could not swear that he said he would kill Roonan. He was very noisy ordinarily, and that night he was much worse than usual. He talked very angrily. His conversation was all about his quarrel with Roonan. I paid very little attention to him, and advised him to get cool. We finished supper about half past eight, and I went in to the sitting-room and sat in an easy chair smoking a cigarette. Pereira sat alongside me in another easy chair. Joaquim laid down for a short time on a couch in the sitting-room, and continued talking in the same strain. There was no liquor consumed at supper. After lying on the couch about five minutes, he got up, went to his room, dressed himself in a cashmere suit, and went out, passing by me as he crossed the sitting-room without speaking. I did not speak to him. After I had finished my cigarette, I went into my bed-room and retired to bed, leaving Pereira in the sitting-room. That was probably about nine o'clock, or a little later. I fell asleep about five or ten minutes after going to bed, and I was aroused sometime afterwards by a noise like screaming, the voice being evidently that of Joaquim. I also heard Pereira's voice and my brother Adrian's voice. When I heard the screams, I jumped out of bed and ran out on to the landing when I met Adrian near the door of my room. Adrian said to me "Roonan's stabbed" (*Roonan faciadeo*). He did not say anything about who had stabbed the deceased. It must have been then about one o'clock. I ran downstairs with Adrian immediately, and we went into Roonan's bedroom together. I there saw the deceased lying on the floor with much blood at his left side. I saw a big carving-knife also, on the right side of the body, upon the floor. I did not notice whether it was blood-stained or not. It was a knife like the one produced. I concluded at once that he was stabbed. I saw no wounds on the body; I did not search for any. Having seen this sight, I became in a frightful state of mind, and immediately ran up to my room, Adrian accompanying me. In my bed-room, we found Joaquim lying on an easy chair. I asked him what he had done, and he answered, "I have done nothing. My head is in great pain." I think Pereira was in the room when Adrian and I entered it. When I spoke to Joaquim, Pereira was there. He might have followed us in. I think Pereira went downstairs with Adrian and myself to look at the body. I could not say positively whether he did or not. I was so horrified that I did not know where I was. My impression is that he did go down. Joaquim further asked me to bind up a wound which he said he had on his thigh. He pulled down his trousers and showed me a wound one thigh—I could not say whether the right or left thigh. It was a fresh wound, and was bleeding. It was about an inch long, I think. I tied it up with a piece of cloth, which I think I got from his own room. The piece of cloth produced is the one I used. I do not know whether Pereira assisted me to bind up the wound. I know I asked him to assist me. I do not think he did assist me. Having done that, I implored him to leave my house immediately. I said "Do, for God's sake, leave my house" ("*Por amor de Deos, deixe minha casa*"). There was no time for any conversation. Joaquim answered that he must go somewhere, to Goa, Damaun, or Bandora. I said "Go wherever you like, but do leave my house at once, I implore you. I do not want anyone in my house. For God's sake leave me alone." I spoke in a very loud tone. Joaquim said he would go, and began moving about. I did not see what was going on. I was in such a horrid state, I do not know what I did not jump out of the window.

The Coroner said certain facts must have been fixed on the witness's mind and could never be effaced, and those facts he was sworn to relate. It was his duty to do his utmost to assist the inquiry.

The examination being continued, the witness further said—I do not know whether Joaquim removed his bloody trousers. I saw him dressing himself. I do not know whether he put on another pair of trousers. He put on a coat. I could not recognise the coat. After he was dressed he went to a table drawer in my bed-room, and took Rs. 25 which he had placed there that morning. He always kept his money in this drawer. At this time I did not see Pereira, but Adrian was in the room. There was no light in my bed-room nor the sitting-room, and the light of the lamp in the dining-room was nearly out. I went downstairs with Adrian to his room, leaving Joaquim upstairs. I had lost sight of Pereira. I said to Adrian, "send immediately for the police, a doctor, and a priest" which I believe he did. The first time I went downstairs and saw the deceased, I did not satisfy myself whether he was alive or dead. I thought he was more dead than alive. I did not examine him. When I went downstairs the second time, I looked at the deceased from a distance. I did not go close up to him, and could not say whether he was alive or dead. While we were at supper, I heard music and singing in my brother Adrian's rooms on the second floor. One reason why I urged Joaquim to leave my house immediately was because I believed he had stabbed the deceased and was afraid he might have stabbed me. I did not hear Joaquim say that he had stabbed the deceased. Joaquim said something to Adrian which I did not hear. I did not hear Adrian say to Joaquim "What is this". I heard them talking together, but did not catch the words they used. I did hear Roonan's name mentioned between them. My brother Adrian's servant was sent for a doctor immediately after we went downstairs the second time. Another servant was sent at the same time for a priest, and when he came back after a few minutes' absence, with the report that he could not find a priest, he was sent out again at once by Adrian to call the police. After the messengers had been sent for a doctor and a priest, I went upstairs again, and put on a pair of slippers and a coat. Neither Joaquim nor Pereira was there at that time. I did not see them leave the house and did not know where they had gone When Joaquim took the money out of the drawer, I did no him what he was going to do with it. The money was his own. I remember Mr. Superintendent Smith coming to the house on the morning of the 17th, about two or half past two o'clock. He came upstairs to my room with a constable whose name I do not know. Mr. Smith picked up a pair of *pyjamas*, (produced,) the legs of which were damp. These *pyjamas* belong to my brother Joaquim. I did not see him wearing those *pyjamas* at any time on the night of the 16th inst. Mr. Smith found also a white sleeping-jacket (produced.) He took charge of both the *pyjamas* and the jacket. My brother Joaquim possessed a canvas bag. It is not now in my house; I searched for it, but could not find it. I am not aware that the deceased and Joaquim had had any previous quarrel. never had a dagger in my possession.

By a Juror—I did not ask my brother Joaquim how he received the wound on his thigh.

By another Juror—Joaquim did not ask me to pardon him. He had on a pair of cashmere trousers at the time I was binding up the wound on his thigh.

By the Coroner—I do not know where those throusers are now. I never saw them afterwards. There was blood on his trousers and also on his hands. I cannot say whether he wore the same trousers when he went away. I saw him, before he left, dressed in a complete cashmere suit.

By a Juror—When we were all together upstairs, nothing was said about the murder. I heard nothing.

By another Juror—I do not know how the *pyjamas* found in the room by Mr. Smith became wet. I do not know where my servants were after supper on the night of the 16th inst.

By the Coroner—I did not light a lamp to assist me in binding up the wound on Joaquim's thigh because I was so confused. There was sufficient light from the windows to enable me to see the wound.

By a Juror—Pereira was undressed when I woke up. I did not see him dressed afterwards. The screams that woke me were "Hi! Jesus!" "Hi! Jesus!" Joaquim was then in the sitting-room, and I ran out, when I met Adrian.

By the Coroner—I asked Adrian who stabbed Roonan, and he said he believed Joaquim had done it. I did not notice any blood on the floor of my room till the next morning, when I saw some spots. The easy chair was a little stained with blood.

At a quarter to seven o'clock, the Court adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL REFORM.

A MEETING of members and subscribers of the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association was held yesterday evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to hear an address on the "True Principles of Social Reform" by Professor Kali Charan Bannerjee, of Calcutta, at present in Bombay. The public had been invited to attend; and the large hall and upper gallery of the Institute were excessively crowded by a native audience, the great portion of which consisted of young men connected with the educational institutions of the city. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., was in the chair.

The Chairman, in introducing the lecturer, said—Gentlemen, you know the reason of our meeting here this day. It is to hear a discourse upon a very interesting subject, viz., "The True Principles of Social Reform" to be delivered by Baboo Kali Charan Bannerja, Professor of Hoogly College, Calcutta. This gentleman, along with others, has been deputed to our city from Calcutta upon an important mission. It was thought that it would be a pity to allow the Professor to leave Bombay without affording its inhabitants the intellectual treat of hearing so able a speaker; and upon an intimation to this effect being conveyed to Mr. Bannerjee, he most kindly acceded to our wishes. I am glad to see such a large audience gathered here, and knowing the learned Professor's high oratorical attainments, I am confident you will all go away from this place well satisfied and with the feeling that you have passed a pleasant hour. (Applause.) I hope you will allow me to observe that the subject chosen, though one of considerable importance to mankind generally, is also one upon which there must be some diversity of opinion, but still it will be instructive as well as interesting for us to learn what view is taken of so important a topic by a learned gentleman like the lecturer. I shall not take up more of your time by any further introductory remarks of mine, but will introduce to you the lecturer of the evening, and will call upon Professor Bannerjee to enter on the subject upon which he is to address us.

Professor Bannerjee then mounted the platform amidst cheers and spoke for about an hour of the elements which, according to his view, should compose native society. He said that, as a Bengalee among Bombayites, he felt rebuked as he spoke to them on the question of social reform, because if his impressions of Bombay were correct, he thought that Bengal may sit at the feet of her sister in respect of matters connected with social reform. Passing an eulogy of the late Miss Carpenter, to whose efforts all true social reformers in Bengal as well as in Bombay were much indebted, the lecturer premised that the subject was too vast to be exhausted in the course of a single lecture. From his own experience he had found that, in proceeding practically to consider the question of social reform, they generally left out one important consideration, namely, whether, in the first instance, there was amongst them a society to reform. Could they, indeed, claim to constitute society? They had a destiny before them, but they must see whether they were not governed by the principle of selfishness: they were destined for society, but they must see that they did not allow their selfishness to prevent them from reaching that destiny. With shame he confessed that, as far as Bengal was concerned, they had no society—their selfishness had prevented them from forming a society. It was their first duty to cultivate the social principle in their nature and to root out the canker of selfishness. They must eschew selfishness, and in all matters of social reform be bound by a common link in one harmonious whole. Their society should be composed of all the elements that should enter into it. Woman must form one of the elements, for by leaving out woman, who formed an important element, they mutilated society. Again, society must be composed of three descriptions of men—the old, the middle-aged, and the young also. Young men had a function to discharge quite as important as that of the other two classes. After all they were but an imperfect society, not a full-formed society, if they sought for external aid, or sought outside it for any of the elements which should constitute society. There should be no classing of functions, and each man, each woman, nay each child must perform his or her respective functions without any friction. As to woman, it could not be denied that her function was to temper man—to act something like a moderator to allay the fierceness, the impetuosity of man. Nevertheless, it was necessary to ascertain before hand what her education should be. It should be such as to bring her to the stand-point at which her proper position should be fixed. A masculine woman or an effeminate man was, to the lecturer's mind, a monster. An effeminate man was, according to the Baboo's description, one who allowed women to usurp the function which nature had assigned to him. Then, again, they did not want mummies in society—no mummy of a Brahmin, of a lawyer, or of a doctor. They did not want dead people;—they wanted living men. Moreover, the leaders of society should be more anxious to prevent than to punish offences; because the passion for the punishment of offenders took place a little too far. They must see to it that the system of punishment was such as to reform society; and if society is really to be reformed, they must look more to the "feeders" of offences than to the actual offenders. It was sometimes the case that a man who was sent to jail or was hanged was perhaps a better man than many a person leading society. They must be incorporated in one unit, not Bombay society, or Bengal society, but one Indian society. If India was to be called the epitome of the world, why should not Indian society be so constituted as to be an epitome of the society of the world? These are some of the salient points of the address, to which the space at our command necessarily confines us. The Baboo's speech was not without its interest; but his somewhat awkward gesticulation, the peculiar accent from which few native speakers of English are free, as well as the pitch of his voice, which at times became screeching, dissipated from our mind not a little of the halo of glory which report had thrown around "the great Bengalee orator."

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer and to the Chairman,—the former being proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and the latter by Mr. B. M. Wagle.

MAY AUCTIONEERS BUY ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT.

MR. ROWLANDSON, attorney, lately filed a suit in the Small Cause Court, Madras, on behalf of Mr. C D. Maclean, C. S., for the recovery from Mr. VanIngen, of the firm of Messrs Taylor and Co., of the sum of Rs. 764-14-2, being the balance of a certain amount advanced to the defendant by the plaintiff, after deducting the amount of carriage and horse hire, &c., due to the defendant. The amount claimed also included Rs. 506, being money received by the defendant as the price of a pair of ponies sold by him on plaintiff's account, after deducting his commission on the transaction. Mr. Grant appeared for the defendant, and admitted the plaintiff's claim to the amount of the blance remaining from the sum deposited with the defendant, but argued that only Rs. 450, minus the defendant's commission, was due on the ponies. From the evidence it seemed that the ponies were left by Mr. Maclean with the defendant, and that some time afterwards, the former desired the defendant to sell the ponies for a certain amount. The ponies were put up to auction by the defendant, and purchased by himself for Rs. 450. It appeared that prior to the sale of the ponies, the defendant was spoken to by Major Piggott about the animals. The Major told the defendant that if he stood the risk of purchasing the ponies himself, he (defendant) stood a good chance of making a profit, as Mr. Thornhill was on the look out for a pair of ponies, and would most likely purchase them. The ponies were eventually sold to Mr. Thornhill for Rs. 550. Mr. Rowlandson contended that the defendant could not buy for himself at his own auction, and that under the circumstances of the case, the defendant was entitled to Rs. 550, on the ponies, minus defendant's commission. Mr. Grant maintained that the plaintiff's purchase at his own auction was valid and in accordance with the custom among auctioneers at Madras. Mr. Branson, 1st Judge of the Court, after going carefully into the case delivered judgment for the whole amount claimed with all costs. At the request of Mr. Grant, the case was referred under Act 26 of 1864, Section 7, for the opinion of the High Court on the questions whether the purchase by the defendant in the circumstances of the case was valid, and if not, whether the plaintiff was entitled to the amount paid for the ponies by Mr. Thornhill. The case was heard on the Appellate Side of the High Court, on Friday last, when their Lornships, after hearing counsel on both sides remitted the case to the Small Cause Court, for a finding regarding the matters which transpired previous to the sale.—*Madras Mail.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE SHIPKA PASS.

(*Times' Special Correspondent with the Turkish Army.*)

HEAD-QUARTERS, SULEIMAN PASHA'S ARMY, BEFORE THE SHIPKA PASS, SEPT. 17.

AT length the eventful day for which we have been so patiently waiting has arrived, and for once rumour proved correct, so far as that the attempt to capture the Russian positions would be by a night attack. For the last three days sure signs had been observable that some movement of importance was imminent, not the least of which being the provision made for the expected wounded, as to whom the English and Austrian Ambulances appear to have worked a revolution with regard to their treatment in this army. Last night the preparations were complete, and at about 10 o'clock eight battalions, numbering 3,000 men, marched noiselessly and passed Head-quarters to form the central attacking column, under Salih Pasha, while an equal force, commended by Veisel Pasha, ascended the western heights, and some 2,000 men were sent to the eastward, where Brigadier Redjib Pasha has for some time been established. The night was favourable. The assigned positions were taken without the enemy having the slightest intimation of anything unusual being about to occur. It is said by the Turks—with what foundation I know not—that the Russian soldier on Sunday nights has the means, which he does not neglect, of indulgence in an extra quantity of ardent spirits, and that, in consequence, he has the credit of sounder sleep than his abstemious and perhaps somewhat slanderous enemies enjoy. Be this as it may, shortly before 4 o'clock on Monday morning the General on whom devolved the duty of leading the attack on the centre and chief position—Fort St. Nicholas, a huge rock which towers on high above the point where the Shipka road attains its greatest elevation—taking advantage of the darkness of the hour, quitted his well-selected cover, and advanced his men up the green slope at the base of the rock, and, proceeding further, was soon established upon its steep and rugged face without firing a shot. Arrived here, however, the alarm was quickly given, and the rock soon became alive with vivid flashes of rifle firing. This continued for the space of half an hour, at the expiration of which the fire became lessened, giving assurance that the position, formidable as it is, was won at the commencement of the attack. I was at Head-quarters on the plain at the mouth of the Pass when it was announced that a telegram had been received from the eastern battery that Fort St. Nicholas had actually been taken. The rapidity with which this seems to have been done astonished Suleiman Pasha, who was upon the point of telegraphing the welcome news to Constantinople, when he reflected upon it, and made use of the wire to inquire if there could be any misconception. The answer was reassuring, and the cessation of the fire seemed to confirm the truth of the message. At this moment, however, the Turkish artillery opened upon the rearward portion of the fort, and this proved, unfortunately, that Suleiman's doubts were too well founded. His mortar batteries were firing heavily also, and the rattle of musketry became incessant. Dawn had just lifted the curtain of darkness, and every moment of increasing light extinguished, as it were, the flash of the rifle. not alone in the centre, but to the eastward and westward, the din of battle could now be heard, echoed and re-echoed in the mountain spaces where the combat was progressing. The scene could be easier reached from the east, but even this takes one horse nearly a couple of hours by an ascent as steep, and as much encumbered with pieces of rock, more or less huge, as are to be met with in the Balkans. Arrived at last at the top, the exterior was amply repaid, and the reason of the error above referred to became easy to understand. Seen from the plain the rock might readily be supposed just before day-light to have been captured, for its summit is, perhaps, a hundred yards deep, and is broken up into jagged and storm-torn ravines About half-way along is a cleft, and the Turkish troops could be seen firing with the utmost energy across at the Russians, hidden under whatever cover there was to be met with upon their side of it, while their own numerously intrenched men were picking off their exposed assailants most mercilessly. The eastern battery was pouring its shells in among the enfiladed trenches, but their guns on the western side were unable to play with so great effect on account of the closeness of the combatants to each other. All this time I looked anxiously, but in vain, for the attacks which it must have intended that the battalions told off for the purpose on either side should have long ago carried out. Fighting was to be heard going on in the valleys covered from view by the intervening ridges of the mountains, but this was of a desultory nature, and soon ceased almost entirely, and one's attention became rivetted by the events passing immediately before the eye. The Turkish centre was evidently admirably and bravely led by Salih Pasha's second command. He poured up his men with the utmost rapidity, and their fire was as incessant as their exposure to that of the enemy from their thickly-lined trenches was great. That the Turkish fire was effective was shown by the sight of the wounded who were being conveyed from the stoutly-defended side of the cleft. The eastern battery was hotly replied to all the time by the Turkish guns on the Shipka road, and their having fuse shells gave some compensation for the losses which their side sustained from the correctness of aim of the Turkish Artillerymen. The delay in the further advance of the Turkish centre was becoming extraordinary, the numbers opposed to it being very inferior numerically. No reserves appeared to be sent forward on the Russian side. Something had evidently gone out of gear, as the best-contrived plan will sometimes do, and the fighting had endured, it must be remembered, since dawn. About a quarter to 11, however, a startling change occurred. A dark mass of men were to be seen advancing from the direction of Gabrova along the high road through the Pass. This unlooked-for apparition quickly determined whatever hesitation the gallant Turkish leader of the centre might have entertained, for he saw himself in danger of being surrounded by fresh masses of the enemy. It proved to be some 1,600 Russian Chasseurs, who had been sent forward as speedily as possible on the alarm of the attack arriving. The order to retire was at once sounded, and down again came the now disheartened troops, with the cup of victory dashed from their lips. Fortunately, however, the enemy did not follow, and, as regards the reinforcements, they were even yet to too far distant to attempt pursuit, excepting to a much less extent than could have been expected. Down the hill pellmell the centre men came, passing on their way their own side trenches nearest the rock. The troops which held the trenches in question deserve the highest praise for not having joined in the panic—for panics on it became as the alarm spread among the now easily excited soldiery. Had the Russians followed up their advantage and merely made a show of pursuit, the consequences must have been disastrous, as it is not by any means improbable that the army nearest the unfortunate centre would have caught the contagion. Happily the result was avoided, and the beaten soldier, who had been so near the goal, was able to rally his men, and kept every one from descending and spreading terror amongst the rest. I have since been apprised to the plan of action, and cannot understand what could have caused the troops sent on to the east and west to fail of combining. The repulse, or want of success, of to-day's operations appears entirely to be attributed to that, for if they had acted with anything like the energy and valour conspicuously displayed in the centre, there can hardly be two opinions as to the direction in which the tide of success would have turned. The losses on this side in killed and wounded cannot be much less than 800 to 1,000, but at this hurried moment no official reports can be obtained. Those of the Russians will be, of course, in fair proportion, judging by what I witnessed. The effect on the future course of the campaign would, at first sight, naturally enough, be thought to be most prejudicial be any one acquainted with the character of the Turkish troops, but a little reflection will dispel any forebodings in that respect. They fight as any in the world, as their endurance under these seven hours of heavy firing abundantly proves, and if they were led again as they were to-day, with the hearty co-operation between all the commanding officers engaged, the Czar's hold upon the Balkans would not be long.

SHIPKA, TUESDAY MORNING, OCT 2.

The military situation remains the same. The firing one day is brisk, another trifling. The weather is variable, and is now dull.

NIGHT.

Raouf Pasha has arrived, and was met by Chakir Pasha and his Staff. His appointment is well received by the Army. There is no firing to-day on either side.

THE JANTRA.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

TURKISH HEAD-QUARTERS, KOPACE, SEPT. 17.

THE operations on the Lom commenced by the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army led to the battle of Karahassankoi on the 30th ult., and to that of Kazelevo on the 5th inst. These two Turkish victories caused the Russians to abandon the right bank of the Lom, and there soon also followed a general retrograde movement of the Russian forces from the left bank towards the Jantra. By the 7th all the important Russian positions on the other side of the Lom, opposite Kazelevo and at Popkoi, were voluntarily abandoned, and it seemed the intention of the enemy to concentrate the forces at his disposal in this quarter of the seat of war at Biela. The corps commanded by Achmet Eyoub Pasha was stationed at Kazelevo; that under Prince Hassan on the line between Karahassankoi and Sarnasuflar, his advanced posts taking up ground on the left bank of the Lom. Before, however, proceeding to more detailed description of these operations I may enumerate the advantages accruing to the Turkish Army from their possession of the line of this river. First, there is the acquisition by the Turks of a very considerable tract of country which had been in part actually occupied, in part constantly menaced, by the enemy. Secondly, the success at Karassankoi secured to the Turks a position of the greatest consequence for the protection of Rasgrad and Eski Djuma. Thirdly, the possibility was created of pushing operations as far as the Jantra. Lastly, there must not be left out of account the gain to the *morale* of the Ottoman troops from this victory.

But this closes the list of advantages falling to the Turks from these two victories. The position at Kazelevo was, from a tactical point of view, not so good as that of Rasgrad, and co-operation between the two corps under Prince Hassan and Achmet Eyoub Pasha became decidedly more difficult. To judge from the general position of our forces on the 7th, I do not believe it was the intention of the Turkish commanders to push operations towards the Jantra. They seemed disposed to rest satisfied for the present with the partial advantages they had gained, and which were rather moral than military, and wait composedly for a more favourable opportunity to resume the offensive. This policy, however, was suddenly changed by intelligence which Mehemet Ali received of the dangerous situation in which Osman Pasha found himself after the occupation of Lovatz by the Russians. The latter had cut off communication with Osman Pasha, and were aiming by means of a victorious attack on Plevna to precipitate a Turkish disaster. This crisis at once suggested to the Turks concentrated advance of the forces on the Lom line in the direction of Biela, in order to divert the enemy's strength from the line of Lovatz-Plevna, and consequently relieve the threatened army. It may be worth while mentioning that Mehemet Ali Pasha, on being informed by telegraph of the defeat at Lovatz, at once gave instructions to Osman Pasha to look only to securing his retreat, and, above all, to intrench the road from Plevna to Dubnik. It is remarkable, however, that the Turkish Commander specially marked out Dubnik as the most important point for this purpose, the very place, indeed, which the Russians the day after took possession of, and, by throwing up strong intrenchments, cut off Osman Pasha's main line of retreat, thus producing that difficult situation in which the Turkish corps at Plevna is at present placed. The best measures, however were at once adopted in Constantinople to give speedy succour to the distressed corps. Twenty battalions were directed to Orchanie, whither Chefket Pasha, who had just arrived at Shumla with 13 battalions from Soukoum Kaleh, was also despatched to take command of the relief corps. On account of the defective communications, however, and the known dilatoriness of the Turks, it is very questionable whether the relief corps will be able to reach Plevna and give the needed succour before the Russians have become masters of the place or inflicted some crushing disaster on the Turks there. To assist, therefore, in the deliverance of Osman Pasha from the above predicament, to divert a part of the enemy's strength from Plevna, and, if possible, by a decisive victory to re-establish the good fortune of the Turks, Mehemet Ali resolved to push his operation from the Lom towards the Jantra.

The plan of the forward movement was: The corps commanded by Prince Hassan and Achmet Eyoub Pasha were to march in the direction of Cerkovna and Osikova, there form a junction, and then proceed to operate against Biela. The advance accordingly began on the 12th, the

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corps under Prince Hassan taking the way of Popkoi, Kopace, and Vodica. On the 13th the advance guard reached Kopace, and on the other side of that place encountered four of the enemy's battalions, occupying the heights to the north. A short but violent engagement ensued between the advance guards of the two bodies, Circassians and Cossacks taking a part in it. On the evening of the same day the corps encamped between Vodica and Kapace, occupying the plateau to the North and the heights to the south of Kopace, the head-quarters being to the west of the latter place, and the advance guard being pushed forward to within three miles of Vodica.

The corps commanded by Echmet Eyoub Pasha also began its march on the 12th, the main body going by way of Crendzik and Jenidzesi. To cover the right flank of this corps, the division under Asov Pasha, consisting of 18 battalions, was despatched by way of Strnko to Sinankoi, there to take up a position. On the 13th the bulk of Achmet Eyoub Pasha's corps entered Jenidzesi, and soon effected a junction with the troops of Prince Hassan, occupying the plateau to the north of Vodica. At Sinankoi, on the 13th, the division under Asov Pasha encountered the enemy in comparatively weak numbers, and, after a short engagement, repulsed him. On the 14th the main army remained in position, only making a slight redistribution of their forces. The same day, about noon, Asov Pasha's Division, stationed at Sinankoi, was attacked by a large detachment of the 12th Russian Corps. A furious engagement ensued, lasting six hours, and resulting in a somewhat disorderly retreat by the Russians across the Banicka Lom. Asov Pasha, too, up till to-day has maintained the positions he won. In the course of the 14th there were numerous trifling engagements between reconnoitring bodies along the whole front, these encounters being mainly caused on the part of the Russians by the endeavour to re-establish the feeling with the enemy which they had partly lost by their retreat from The Upper Lom and Kazelevo consequent on their defeat at the latter place. After 6 p.m. of the 14th four battalions marching from Cercovna made an attack on the Turkish outposts to the west of Vodica. Several Turkish battalions went out against them, and an angry Infantry contest arose, lasting almost till midnight, when the Russians retreated. The Turks lost 150 wounded, but the number of their dead was not ascertained. In all directions throughout the night of the 14th and 15th skirmishing went on among the outposts, without, however, assuming anywhere serious proportions.

Since yesterday all has been perfectly quiet, and the Turkish Army is stationed in the position above described, which it is still further strengthening by earthworks. Reconnaissances, in which the Commander-in-Chief takes an active part, are frequently made, and by them it has been ascertained that one division of the 12th Russian Corps is posted at Botinka, the other division probably holding a post of observation further to the north, towards Rustchuck. The 13th Corps covers the front of Biela, ranged along a line between Golbunar and Koprivca. One division of the 11th Corps is posted at Cairkoi, the second division at Ceserovo being employed to guard Osman Bazar. In case, therefore, of an attack on Biela, the Russians can at once bring up for its defence two Corps, and yet have one division left to observe Rustchuck and another to guard Osman Bazar. In these circumstances it would be unadvisable for the Turks to attack Biela, which is, moreover, well fortified. It is true that a commander of energy and talent might prove equal to all these difficulties if he had the support of an army more fitted for offensive operations than the Turkish Army can presume to be. Things, however, being as they are, it is the duty of the head of the Army to renounce for the present all idea of an attack on Biela. This, of course, suggests the question whether the whole forward movement of the Turks was not a mistake, and whether it would not have been more to their purpose to abide in their old positions. This question, I think, would have had to be answered in the affirmative, had it not appeared possible that recent offensive operations of the Turks on the Jantra would engross the attention of forces which otherwise might have been sent forward to help in crushing Osman Pasha at Plevna.

AFGHAN AND INDIAN FRONTIER POLITICS FROM A RUSSIAN POINT OF VIEW.

The following is a carefully rendered translation of passages in letters from Orenburgh, dated Sept. 4-16. The letters have appeared in the correspondence column of the St. Petersburg paper the *Golos*, and their peculiar importance to us as an estimate of Punjab Frontier affairs, from a Russian point of view, is obvious :—

The Afghans are afraid lest the English, after the example of the year 1839, should again take it into their heads to obtain possession of Herat. Consequent on this apprehension Shere Ali has not only restored to liberty his son, Yakoob Khan, who has declared himself to be an enemy of the English, but has given orders to him to take immediate command of the forces stationed at Herat.

In the Cabul Bala-Hissar the influence of England is completely vanishing. This has been apparent since the discontinuation of the subsidy, amounting to 750,000 silver roubles, (about 75,000*l*., or 7½ lacs of rupees) which it has been customary for the British bank to furnish yearly.

The Bolan Pass has the same strategical importance as the Kyber Pass. The former threatens Candahar, which is the second city of Afghanistan; the latter is a menace to the city of Cabul.

Negotiations for the occupation of the Bolan Pass and for the fortifying of Quettah were instituted by the English. These negotiations, however, proceeded very slowly, because the Afghans were made aware, through their representative, who had been deputed to Peshawur, that the English had moved up an army to the frontier.

Whilst the negotiations were pending the Afghan representative contrived to get ill and died. The death of Syed Noor Mahomed, who was much beloved in Afghanistan, produced a deep impression on the people and on the Amir himself. By the Amir's order a new representative was immediately deputed, and forces were despatched to the following towns and villages :—To Candahar were sent 10,000 men; in Cabul were kept 12,000; to the valley of the Koormeen were sent 5,000, and to Jellalabad 15,000. In continuation of these warlike preparations, the possessor of Herat, Shere Ali, also placed arms in the hands of the border people and called together bands of Aphrodites (Mekrains ?), and of other races hostile to the English. In this way the Afghan army, which menaced the English, consisted of fifteen regiments of regular infantry, three regiments of cavalry, an artillery park made up of eighteen batteries of field artillery, eight mountain batteries, ten garrison batteries, and one mortar battery. In addition to these there were 25,000 irregular horsemen and 4,000 "jizailjis" (irregular infantry), not to mention militia, of which there were collected in every village about 2,000 men.

Having received intelligence of the military preparations of the Afghans, an English army was moved up rapidly to the frontier. A regiment of Punjab Cavalry and a Mountain Battery were sent immediately to Khelat, in order to quickly obtain possession of the Bolan Pass, leading to Quettah and Dadar.

It was proposed that England should occupy Afghanistan, and should maintain an army there of sufficient strength to defend her own borders, and at the same time to preserve internal order. It must here be observed that such an acquisition of territory would not be a cheap matter to England, for, in addition to the stubborn conflict and losses to her army that such would entail, her yearly deficit would be nearly doubled by having to subsidise the Amir of Cabul.

One cannot suppose that the object of the demonstration made by Shere Ali Khan is the proclamation of a "jehad" or holy war. Neither he nor Yakoob Beg (?) Khan are possessed of such influence as to be able to bring together masses of people by means of religious fanaticism alone. It must rather be imagined that the Amir is desirous of frightening the English, and by this means of increasing the yearly subsidy paid to him by the British Government.

To the no small grief of England and of Turkey, affairs in Kashgar have completely changed since the death of the ruler, Yakoob Beg. According to the scheme of the English Cabinet, Yakoob Beg was to have changed the whole exterior of Central Asia by the founding of one large Mahomedan kingdom, comprising in itself the whole of Turkestan.

The Amir of Bokhara loved Yakoob Beg, and on account of the excellent organisation of the Kashgar army, gave him the title of the "Atalik Ghazi," which means "leader of the defenders of the true faith." Yakoob Beg was regarded as the inveterate enemy of Russia, because in the year 1853 he defended the fortress of Akmechet, on the Sir Daria. This fortress, after a stubborn fight and the springing of some mines, was taken by the Russian army under the leadership of the commander of the Orenberg Division, Count William Alekseyevitch Peroffsky. The Sultan Abdul Aziz conferred on Yakoob Beg the honourable title of "Amir-ul-Moomenenna, or "Head of the Orthodox."

Both the Turks and the English were firmly persuaded that Kashgar in the hands of Yakoob Beg would become a strong Mussulman Power, and would prevent the Russians from gaining a hold in Central Asia. But all these hopes—of the formation of a vast Mahomedan empire—were not destined to be realised. The present ruler of Kashgar, whose mother was a Kirghiz woman, has always shown a greater sympathy towards the Russians than to the English. The feelings of of Beg Kooli Beg towards the Russians have lately come to light in a letter addressed by him to the Governor-General of Turkestan, Von Kauffmann, in which he informs the general of having come to the throne of Kashgar, and asks him to continue to afford him his friendly offices.

The military governor of the province of Semirechen has sent a despatch to Tashkend to the effect that Hakim Khan Toora, who had possessed himself, on the death of Yakoob Beg, of a part of the territory of Kashgar, together with the towns of Aksao and Korle, had entered our district of Issik Koola through the Pass of Boozsoortik. Hakim Khan Toora was accompanied by a small detachment of his forces (some 1,000 followers). The enemies of Hakim Khan are the Chinese, who are approaching from the east of Toorkhan, and Beg Kooli Beg, the lawful ruler of Kashgar. Inasmuch as Hakim Khan, by crossing the Russian frontier, has come to seek refuge with us, orders have been sent to Lieut-Col. Koorkoffsky, commanding the district of Issik Koolah to disarm the Kashgar detachment. The commandant of the Kashgar fortress of Chakmark which is on the Russian border-line has also fled, with twenty followers, into our territory, asking for assistance.

THE END OF CREMORNE GARDENS.

The Middlesex magistrates sat this morning to hear applications for music and dancing licences. On an application on behalf of Mr. John Baum being called on for a renewal of the music and dancing licence for Cremorne Gardens, Mr. Poland, who represented the applicant, said he thought the court would be saved some trouble in this matter, for since he had been in court a letter had been put into his hands from Mr. Baum, which he read as follows :—

Cremorne, Oct. 5, 1877.

Gentlemen,—In deference to Mrs. Simpson's wishes, I am compelled to ask you to instruct the learned counsel to apply to the worshipful bench of Middlesex magistrates for leave for me to withdraw my application for a music and dancing licence for Cremorne. I wish to express my humble thanks to the magistrates for the trust hitherto reposed in me, and shall feel obliged if the learned counsel will express such thanks, which illness alone prevents me from personally tendering to the worshipful bench. I am unable to leave my bed, otherwise should see you this morning. Accept, for yourselves and the learned counsel, my sincere thanks for all past kindness and attention, and believe me to remain yours very truly,

JOHN BAUM.

Messrs. Evans, Eagles, and Co., Solicitors, John-street, Bedford-row.

Mr. Poland said under these circumstances it was not necessary that he should add anything to what Mr. Baum had written, and he had only to state that the application was withdrawn.

Mr. Montagu Williams, who appeared for the vestry and inhabitants of the district, said it was only right after that intimation that he should read to the court a letter that had been received from Mrs. Simpson, the owner of the property, and which was as follows :—

West House, Clapham-common September 29, 1877.

Dear Sirs,—Referring to the proceedings of Chelsea Vestry, which I hear they are at present taking in reference to the licence of Cremorne Gardens, I think it right to state for their information that it is my intention to convert the property at once into building land, consequently the present tenancy, which expires on the 2nd proximo, will not be renewed.—I am, dear Sirs, yours faithfully.

JANE SIMPSON.

Messrs. Lea and Pemberton, Solicitors to the Vestry of Chelsea.

Mr. Williams said it was only proper that this fact should be made known to the court, after the way in which Mr. Baum had tried to make it appear that he voluntarily gave up Cremorne; but the fact was there was already £4,000 of rent owing, the rates were largely in arrear, and the gas was cut off.

Mr. Poland said he regarded this interposition on the part of his learned friend as very ungracious. There was a dispute between landlord and tenant, which had ended in the way indicated in Mr. Baum's letter, and it was gratuitously ungracious to act as the counsel for the vestry had acted.

Mr. Douglas Straight, who, with Mr. Mead, appeared in opposition to the application, said nothing now remained to be done but to put up the tombstone and write the epitaph of Cremorne. (Laughter.)

The application was then withdrawn.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 5.

GALE'S GREAT WALK.

(*Standard*, *Oct.* 5.)

ANOTHER four-and-twenty hours have past and gone, and as each one struck, punctual almost to a second, has the wearied man appeared at the door of his little hut and ploded round his mile-and-a-half, and returned to his short snatch of rest with the regularity of clock-work. Indeed, the performance is so truly marvellous that at times the looker-on feels half inclined to regard Gale as some wonderful piece of mechanism, rather than ordinary flesh and blood. The little hut, however, from which the active little figure has appeared so regularly hour after hour for six weeks past, is not filled with wheels and pullies, but simply with a couch, a fireplace, and a table, the latter, alas, during the past two weeks being strewn with lint and bandages. The spectacle of the wearied, jaded, and nearly broken down pedestrian toiling round and round, evidently suffering acutely, seems to possess a strange fascination to many present; and, as in the case of Weston's great walks, the same persons seem to attend day after day, and gradually settle down into their regular stations round the outside of the path, and while Gale rests seem to fix their eyes on the tent door with the persistence that a child gazes on the green curtain previous to the commencement of a pantomime. When at last the bell rings, as a warning to Gale to get ready, the same buzz runs round the ground, and persons settle to their places just as a similar signal announces the commencement of a play. When at last, too, Gale appears, the applause is deep rather than loud; and as he walks round men whisper to one another in bated breath, as if fearful that the very sound of their voices should, like the last straw, turn the scale and break down the weary man, whose staying power is so evidently trembling in the balance. In fact even now it is not absolutely certain that Gale will be able to hold out till five o'clock to-morrow. On Thursday night, as usual, Gale walked slower, his longest mile-and-a-half taking him 28 minutes 38 seconds. During yesterday afternoon however, he was going better, his mile and a half that commenced at one o'clock only occupying 20 minutes 21 sec. This fast time, as usual, was after his douche bath, which he took after his midday walk. One additional feature in yesterday's walk was a band of music, which played while Gale walked round, this, combined with the evident strong sympathy of the crowd, which yesterday was larger than ever, evidently encouraged Gale, but still at times there was a glazed look about the eyes that surely betokened that a very little would suffice to bring on total unconsciousness. During the twenty-four hours ending at 10.30 last night, Gale's longest mile-and-a-half occupied 29min. 21sec, viz, at the 936th hour, and his fastest was finished at the 948th hour, occupying 20min. 21sec. Up to the time of our account leaving last evening he had finished 1435½ miles, or 957 hours from the start.

The following are the times that he finished the mile and-a-half from 6-0 to 10-30 last evening, with the duration of the hourly distance :—

Hour.	Finish of 1½ mile. H. M. S.	Duration. M. S.
953	6 24 39	24 18
954	7 27 6	25 30
955	8 27 5	25 29
956	9 27 27	26 59
957	10 27 11	26 16

THE HISTORY OF A CRIME.

THE ARCHBISHOP.

THE *Daily News* has been favoured with the following translation from the advanced sheets of M. Victor Hugo's work, the "History of a Crime." It forms the 7th chapter of the second volume, and is entitled, "The Archbishop." Apart from its biographic and historical interest, it illustrates in a manner very timely in these days of clerical intrigue in France the relation of the Church and the people :

An idea struck one of the people.

He was a working man, belonging to the honest and almost imperceptible minority of Catholic Democrats. The doubly enthusiastic state of his mind, revolutionary on one side, mystic on the other, caused him to be viewed with some suspicion even among his comrades and friends. Religious enough to be called a Jesuit by the Socialists, and Republican enough to be called a Red by the Reactionists, he was altogether an exception in the work-rooms of the faubourgs. Now, in great conjectures, what is wanted to attack and rule the masses is exceptional genius, not exceptional opinion. There is no revolutionary originality. To count for something in moments of regeneration and social struggle a man must be thoroughly steeped in that powerful and homogeneous medium which is called party. Great bodies of men follow great currents of ideas, and the true revolutionary chieftain is he who best knows how to lead men in this current.

Now, the Gospel is in accord with Revolution—not so Catholicism. And the reason of this is that at bottom Popery is not in accord with the Gospel. We can well understand a Republican Christian, but not a Catholic Democrat. The latter would be a compound of two incompatible elements—a negation excluding any affirmation—a neutral. Now, in revolutionary times a neutral is impotent. And yet during the first hours of resistance to the *coup d' état*, the Catholic Democrat workman whose noble effort we are here narrating threw himself so resolutely into the cause of the just and the true that in a few moments he transformed mistrust into confidence, and was acclaimed by the people. He took such a valiant part in the construction of the barricade of the Rue Aumaira that he was unanimously chosen the leader of it. When the attack came he defended it, as he had built it, with ardour. It was a sad and glorious battle field; most of the comrades were killed, and he himself escaped by a miracle.

When he got to his home he said to himself, with anguish, "All is lost."

It seemed to him evident that the masses generally would not rise. To conquer the *coup d' état* by a revolution appearing impossible, the next thing to be thought of was whether it might not be opposed by legality. In default of the people, his idea was to excite a movement among the bourgeoisie. If only one legion of the National Guard turned out in arms the Elysee would be lost. The thing to do, therefore, was to find a means to stir the hearts of the middle classes by a grand spectacle which should not be an alarming one. Full of this thought, the workman determined to write to the Archbishop of Paris. He took up a pen, and in his poor garret this humble believer wrote an enthusiastic and solemn letter to his diocesan, the substance of which we here transcribe. He told him that civil war had broken out, and blood was flowing; that when blood flowed the Bishop should appear, and that Mgr. Sibour should follow in the wake of Mgr. Affre. The example was a great one, the occasion greater still. Let the Archbishop of Paris, followed by the whole of his clergy, wearing his mitre, and with the Pontifical cross borne before him, turn out in the streets. Let him convoke the national Assembly with their scarves, the judges in their robes, and all loyal citizens and soldiers to follow him to the Elysee. There let him raise his hand in the name of justice against the man who was violating the law, and in the name of Jesus against the man who was shedding blood, with his upraised hand he would at once crush the *coup d' état*. And hereafter his statue would be erected side by side with that of Mgr. Affre, and posterity would say that two Archbishops of Paris had trodden civil war under foot. The Church was holy, but the country was sacred. Now was the time for the Church to come to the aid of the country.

His letter finished and signed, the question was, how to get it delivered. The writer, a poor artisan in a blouse, could have no hope that he would succeed in taking it himself, for the way to the Archbishop's palace lay through the very quarters where the insurrection had been hottest, and where resistance was perhaps yet going on. He would certainly fail to get through the lines of troops, and as his hands smelt of powder he would probably be arrested and shot. What was to be done? In his despair he remembered that he knew M. Arnauld de l'Ariege, the deputy, who, like himself, was a Catholic democrat. A noble character was this Arnauld de l'Ariege. Young, handsome, eloquent, enthusiastic, combining the persuasiveness of a tribune with the iron firmness of a chevalier, he raised high in the Assembly, where, however, he stood almost alone, the banner of Democracy united to the Church. His frank nature, while loth to quit Rome, adored liberty. But, although he had two principles, he was not double-faced. On the whole, Democracy in him was predominant. He once said to me, "I give my hand to Victor Hugo, but I do not to Montalembert." Our hero, the workman, had often written to Arnauld de l'Ariege, and had seen him sometimes. He went at once to his house, which was in a part of the town almost undisturbed. He, like the rest of us had been in the thick of the movement, and had not been home since the morning of December 2. But on the second day he thought of his young wife whom he had left without knowing whether he was to see her again, of his infant at the breast, six months old, whom he longed once more to kiss and braving arrest, Mazars, the solitary cell and the firing-party, he went home. Almost at the same time the workman arrived. Arnauld read his letter and approved it. Arnauld knew personally the Archbishop of Paris. Mgr. Sibour, a Republican priest, appointed Archbishop of Paris by General Cavaignac, was the real chief of that church of Liberal Catholicism dear to the dreams of Arnauld de l'Ariege. The Democratic representative and the Republican Archbishop conferred together many times, and often in the presence of the Abbee Maret and intelligent priest, friendly to the people and progress, who was then Vicar-General of Paris. Only a few days before Arnauld had seen the Archbishop and heard him complain of the encroachments of the Clerical party upon episcopal authority. Arnauld wrote a second letter to the Archbishop and put it in the same envelope with that of the workman. But then the old difficulty arose, how was the missive to be sent? Arnauld, for reasons for stronger than those which stood in the way of the workman, could not take it himself, and time was pressing. His wife, seeing his embarrassment said with simplicity, "Let me take it." Madame Arnauld de l'Ariege, young, handsome, and only two years married, was the worthy daughter of the Republican Guichard, a member of the Constituent Assembly. Fighting was going on in Paris. She would have to cross streets where bullets were flying about, and risk her life. Arnauld de l'Ariege hesitated. "What are you going to do?" said he. "I will take this letter." "Yourself?" "But there is great danger?" She looked her husband full in the face and said, "Did I speak of danger when you left me yesterday?" He kissed her passionately, and with tears in his eyes said "Go."

But it was remembered that the police of the *coup d'etat* was suspicious, that many women had been arrested and searched. The letter on Madame Arnauld might be found; how could it be hidden? "I will take the baby with me," said Madame Arnauld, and at the word she tucked the letter safely into the child's napkin. Then she started on her mission, and as the father gave an anxious farewell kiss to his little girl, the mother said, laughing, "Oh, the little Red; only six months old, and already a conspirator!" Madame Arnauld reached the Archbishop's palace not without difficulty. The cab which conveyed her was obliged to go a roundabout way. She arrived, however, and was admitted. There was nothing very terrible in the appearance of a lady with an infant in her arms. While wandering among the corridors, not knowing which way to go, she met the Abbe Maret, and at once confided to him the letter of the workman. He read it, was delighted with it, and exclaimed. "This may save everything. Come with me, I will introduce you to the Archbishop" They went to his study. He came directly and with him was the Abbe Deguerry, cure of the Madeleine. Madame Arnauld gave Mgr. Sibour the two letters. He read them and looked pensive. "What answer am I to take to my husband?" said Madame Arnauld. "Madame," replied the Archbishop, it is too late. This should have been done before the struggle began. Now the step would probably only cause more blood to flow than has been shed already." Abbe Deguerry remained silent. Abbe Maret endeavoured respectfully to impress upon his bishop the great idea of the workman. He spoke eloquently, and urged that the appearance of the Archbishop might provoke a demonstration of the National Guard, and that then the Elysee would give way. "No" said the Archbishop, "you are hoping the impossible. The Elysee will not draw back. You fancy that I could stop the effusion of blood, but I should only make it flow in torrents. The National Guard has no longer any prestige. If its legions turn out the Elysee will crush them with the legions of the regular army. And besides, what is an Archbishop against the author of a *coup d'etat*? What has become of his oath? Of his respect for law and right? When a man has far advanced on such a path of crime he does not retract. No! Don't expect it. This man is capable of anything. He has struck the law in the hands of its representatives, and he would strike God himself in mine." And so he dismissed Madame Arnauld with the air of a man plunged in the deepest grief. And now let us do our duty as an historian. Six weeks later a man chanted a *Te Deum* in the Church of Notre Dame in honour of the treason of December, thus making God a partner in the crime. That man was Archbishop Sibour.

THE PENGE STARVATION CASE.

(*Daily News*, Oct., 2.)

NEITHER of the prisoners has been visited by any one since Saturday. During his incarceration Patrick has written three letters—one to his wife, another to his mother, and a third to a Mr. Poole, of Regent-street. In these documents he reiterates his innocence of any intention to murder Harriet Staunton. On the occasion of a recent interview that Patrick had with his wife the meeting is said to have been a very painful one. Both of the female prisoners attended the service for prayer in the chapel yesterday. Although we learn from Mr. F. Scudamore, the under-sheriff for maidstone, that the 16th of October has been officially fixed as the day of execution, the authorities have not yet intimated the fact to the wretched prisoners. Mrs. Staunton's child will remain with its mother until within a few days of the date just named; and in the meantime the authorities of Newgate, where the birth took place, will be communicated with as to its ultimate removal. Yesterday morning a wish expressed by Louis Staunton to see Alice Rhodes was conveyed to the governor of the gaol; but on the arrival of the governor in the prisoner's cell, the latter seemed somewhat affected, and remarked that on further consideration he withdrew the request, as, he said, it would cause "a scene" of an unpleasant description.

The men attend the service in the Roman Catholic chapel every morning, and the Rev. M. C. Duggan devotes a great deal of time to them. He states that if the prisoners make any statement for publication he will call the governor in to hear it, as he himself cannot disclose anything they may state. Mrs. Staunton and her sister are confined in the hospital, there being no condemned cells for women. Alice Rhodes has expressed no desire to see her child. Neither of the women had up to last night made any statement to the chaplain.

Louis Staunton and his brother appear now to be fairly resigned to their fate, but Mrs. Patrick Staunton and Alice Rhodes scarcely seem to expect that the sentence will in their case be carried out. The chaplain, however, has impressed upon them both that it will be wiser to expect the worst than to buoy themselves up to the last moment with hopes that may prove to be false. Mrs. Patrick Staunton continues to feel anxiety about her children, and this is also the chief trouble of her husband. He referred to them especially in his letter to his wife, and also in his interview with his mother. In accordance with the regulations of the prison, photographs of the four convicts have been taken by Mr. J. Newham, the deputy governor. They were taken separately, in the small building erected for the purpose in the prison garden, the convicts wearing in each case the same dress as that in which they appeared when in the dock. Louis and Patrick Staunton expressed a wish to have a few copies of their likenesses to give to their relatives, and the wish was at once complied with. Mrs. Patrick Staunton and Alice Rhodes have brothers abroad, one in New Zealand and the other at the Cape, but few relations in England

The following petition has been drawn up for the commutation of the sentence on the Penge convicts :—"To the Right Honourable R. A. Cross, &c., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.—We, the undersigned, beg to approach her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen with this our humble petition that her Majesty will be pleased to exercise the Royal prerogative, and cause the sentences of capital punishment passed upon Louis Adolphus Edmund Staunton, Patrick Llewellyn Staunton, Elizabeth Ann Staunton, and Alice Rhodes, to be commuted to those of penal servitude. The general grounds upon which we base our application are that the verdicts at which the jury arrived were founded rather on a theory of guilt than actual or strong circumstantial evidence, and were against reasonable possibilities and probabilities of innocence of which the convicts should have the benefit, so far as the death sentence is concerned. Your petitioners rely on the following amongst other points affecting the reliability of the evidence for the prosecution, and reasonable theories of innocence. The fainted character of the evidence of Clara Brown, her knowledge of the alleged crime going on daily and hourly, and her total abstinence from reporting same to the tradesmen and others who called at the house or to her friends and relations, the absence of evidence that the deceased had no opportunity of communicating with the outside world, or made any request to Clara Brown to allow her to do so, or to communicate for her. The improbability of the quiet submission of the deceased, if sane, to a daily lingering painful death. The possibility of her having, if insane, contributed to her own death by voluntary self-privation. The absence of motive with Louis Staunton, who, previously to the marriage of himself and the deceased, had gained possession of Alice Rhodes, and previously to the death of Harriet Staunton, had gained possession of her money, and continued during his marriage his connection with Alice Rhodes unmolested. The entire improbability that such a man would commit murder to restore the honour of a woman he had seduced, when he had already had opportunity of marriage with her and had neglected it. The absence of motive for such a crime in the case of Patrick and Elizabeth Staunton, and the reasonable probabilities and possibilities raised by the medical evidence for the defence that death might have occurred from tubercular meningitis, and the actual existence of tubercular deposits on the brain. Your petitioners humbly submit upon these grounds, and an anxious review of the whole of the evidence and arguments brought to bear against the prisoners that the guilt of the convicts of the crime of murder, as understood by English law and justice, is too problematical and theoretical to justify the infliction of a punishment which is fatal and irreparable in its result."

Yesterday the Home Secretary received the transcript of the official notes taken of the judge's summing-up of the case. The learned judge occupied ten and a half hours in his summing-up, and the transcript shows that during that period 65,000 words were uttered. This is probably the longest judicial summing-up in a murder case within recollection. In the Wainwright murder case the Lord Chief Justice occupied six hours, and the transcript of the official shorthand notes amounted to about 38,000 words.

Mr. William J. Stothard, M.R.C.S. Eng., writes to us from Dedsbury, Manchester, under date September 29 :—"I was the medical attendant of Patrick and Elizabeth Ann Staunton for more than two years, during their residence at Brixton. I had every opportunity of forming a correct estimate of their character and of noticing the disposition of the two people. It also fell to my lot to visit Mrs. Harriet Staunton after her confinement. I found her to be a woman of very weak intellect and more than that she had the characteristic features of a woman who had a tubercular diathesis, and there is no doubt in my mind but that she succumbed to wasting disease and not to starvation. It must be a subject of great regret to every one that the *post-mortem* examination was conducted in so lax a manner and that no pathological expert was present who could have placed the diseased tissues under the microscope and given his opinion without bias as to the cause of death. It has been said that deceased was confined in the room at Cudham without a fire and deprived of food. When living at Brixton Patrick Staunton was but a poor man. He was so poor then that his wife was often deprived of many comforts she ought to have had. It does not appear that his circumstances had much improved at Cudham. There is no doubt that he had to depend, to a great extent, on the pound a week allowed by his brother. There is no evidence except that of Clara Brown (which no reasonable man can place confidence in) that deceased had no access to the kitchen fire. As to the loathsome state of deceased every one knows that a person of weak intellect, enfeebled by wasting disease, becomes careless as to cleanliness of person. I believe that Patrick and Elizabeth Ann Staunton are perfectly innocent of any intention to hasten the death of deceased. That they acted foolishly and negligently no one will deny."

Mr. T. P. Lucas, M.R.C.S. England, L.S.A., L.C.P. Ed. writes to us from Hercules-buildings, under date Sept. 29 :—"In October, 1875, I was visiting a patient at No. 7, Lough borough-park. Seeing my carriage outside the door, Mr. Patrick Staunton asked if I would go and see his wife. I went in and found her in a most miserable plight, lying on a bed. I delivered her of a female child. I had to set to and make a fire and had the greatest difficulty to get bedclothes. There was no one in the house, to my knowledge, besides Mr. Staunton, the girl Clara Brown being absent in quest of a doctor. Everything looked bare and miserable, and so impressed me that I talked very seriously to Mr. Staunton, urging him to commence against and earn an honest living, assuring him he ought to do very well as an artist. I believe they were residing at the house, Mr. Louis Staunton's to save themselves from unpleasant legal proceedings. Thus it would appear that they were thrown into Louis Staunton's power through poverty, and, as shown in the trial, were led to do the work, the keeping Mrs. L. Staunton out of his way. They received 1*l*. a week. Would it not have been to their interests to preserve her life, and what benefit would it be to them to destroy her? Public opinion has been greatly shocked by the dirty and filthy state in which the deceased woman was kept; but after seeing Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Staunton care so little for comfort, &c., at a time when specially needed, it appears to me quite likely that the miserable state of the home was more the result of carelessness than of deliberate wickedness; and the girl, Clara Brown, shared the dirty room, yet no one accuses the prisoners of seeking to destroy her It is certain that Louis Staunton and Alice Rhodes wished Mrs. Harriet Staunton to be kept away; but where is the evidence that they were committed to gain their purpose, even by the crime of murder? According to Clara Brown's testimony, did not Alice Rhodes shudder when she saw Mrs. Harriet after the lapse of a few months. The conduct of all parties was most reproachable; but did not Clara Brown take a more active part in the matter than Alice Rhodes? Considering the slovenly and careless habits of the Stauntons, their dislike to and severity to their guest, and the imbecile condition of the deceased, it appears, judging mercifully, more feasible that the latter died in consequence of these conditions, than that she was deliberately murdered in cold blood, and the alarm of the women, and desire to force her to eat at the last, tends to confirm this view. It may be taken as certain that she was not an habitual alcoholic drinker, inasmuch as there was no fat on the muscles. I have seen cases of mal-nutrition and drinking, where the muscles have been like ribands, but the fat has lain on quite thickly, and even occurred in large quantities in and around the viscera. The presence of alcohol supplied material for combustion, and so the natural facts remained to a degree untouched."

Dr. Octavius Sturges, Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes :—"It is matter of regret that the defence, instead of dealing with intricate questions of pathology, of which neither judge nor jury could be expected to see the precise bearing or significance, and which the circumstances made especially perplexing, did not lay greater stress upon the actual mode of death. Upon that point there was no dispute, and the real strength and gist of the medical evidence consisted in this: that the manner of dying was incompatible with the theory of the prosecution. It so happens that in this country the eye-witnesses of this mode of death are few. What is stated in the witness box is less from personal experience than from certain well-known authorities, who themselves quote at second hand. But, unhappily, there exists at the present moment away from England an ample field of observation in regard to all the phenomena of starvation in the human subject. I think such knowledge ought now to be utilised. In the very large number of starvation in Southern India, if it should appear that rigidity of the arms, sterter, and inequality of pupils have never been observed by our own surgeons, who have had large experience in the present famine, then it may be said (coupling such testimony with that we possess already) that the mode of dying in the case of Harriet Satunton is inconsistent, in the present state of knowledge, with the theory of death by starvation."

The *Lancet* for this week has the following observations :—"We have already expressed our belief that the evidence of criminal neglect was overwhelming. No feeling of sympathy for criminals convicted of neglect can be allowed to stultify the judgment that a righteous punishment of the cruel indifference shown towards the sufferings of the deceased woman, Harriet Staunton, is indispensable to the safety of the subject and the honour of the State. Nevertheless, there are momentous and conclusive reasons why the sentence of death should not be carried into effect. Our contention is that the conviction is bad in fact, and therefore, we presume, bad in law. The judge left the case to the jury on the allegation of murder by starvation. We have no hesitation in affirming that the fundamental proposition of this count is not only unproved, but entirely unsupported by the evidence. The inference drawn by the medical witnesses for the prosecution was obviously not warranted by the *post-mortem* appearances as described by themselves, and it must be apparent to the profession that the report to which we allude is not of a nature to supply material for a satisfactory judgment. It is remarkable chiefly for the omission to state necessary and, as might have been supposed, self-evident particulars. The position we are compelled to take in regard to this case is that the ground upon which the prosecution relied has no existence. It must obviously be impossible to prove murder by starvation without first showing death by starvation. The attempt to affirm the primary proposition has failed. The plea we urge as a final bar to the execution of the culprits is that they certainly did not compass the death by starvation. The *post mortem* appearances are not consistent with the hypothesis of death from the cause assigned; they afford irresistible evidence of other causes at work, although it is not owing to the defective manner in which the body was examined, possible to say which of several morbid conditions proved fatal to life. Dr. Greenfield, the medical witness excluded from the case in consequence of a technical objection raised by the judge would have supported the view propounded by Dr. Payne and Dr. Bristowe. The testimony which Dr. Greenfield was prepared to give at the trial, and which on the public grounds alone he has laid before the profession, would obviously have placed a construction upon the case entirely different from that presented by the medical evidence offered by the prosecution, and incompatible with the inferences drawn from it by the judge in his charge to the jury and the verdict." The *Lancet* asks those members of the medical profession who share its convictions to send their names to be affixed to the following memorial:—"To the Right Honourable her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.—We, the undersigned being members of the medical profession, pray to lay before her Majesty a strong submission that the medical evidence offered in the case of the Crown *versus* Louis Adolphus Edmund Staunton and others was not of a nature to support the allegation that the deceased person, Harriet Staunton, died of starvation; but, on the contrary, tends to show the existence of disease which contribute it to, if it did not wholly cause, her death. We are of opinion that the *post-mortem* appearances, as reported by the medical men attending as witnesses in the case, did not afford ground for a trustworthy medical judgment as to the cause of death, or point conclusively to the belief that death was not due to natural causes. We offer no opinion as to the allegation of neglect, but, in the absence of medical proof that the death of Harriet Staunton was caused by deprivation of food or any other form of murder, we pray the reconsideration of a sentence which inflicts the highest legal penalty.—We, &c."

The *British Medical Journal* observes in this, as in all notorious cases of murder to which public attention has been strongly directed, that after a conviction a number of writers object to the medical evidence for the Crown, to the summing up of the judge, and to the verdict of the jury. In many instances these objections are made by persons who would entirely abolish capital punishment; and, had the verdict been one of manslaughter, we should not have heard of them. As medical journalists, we have to deal with the medical evidence; and we are bound to admit that in the Penge trial, as in other great criminal trials, medical men, by coming forward ostensibly for the defence of prisoners, have raised in the public mind a feeling of uncertainty and distrust. While the medical witnesses for the Crown have come to the conclusion that the death of the deceased was owing to starvation and neglect, two physicians have come forward for the defence and have assigned the death to natural causes which the witnesses for the Crown had overlooked. It would thus appear that the coroner's jury after a most elaborate inquiry, the grand jury of the county, and the judge and jury at the Central Criminal Court after a "seven days" trial, have all fallen into a fatal error in pronouncing the four convicts to be guilty of the death of the deceased. We do not hesitate to say that the evidence regarding the *post-mortem* appearances was satisfactory, and fully justified the inference drawn by the witnesses for the Crown that they were such as starvation would produce. Taken as a whole, they were not such as the tubercular disease found in the body would explain. It appears from the evidence that Dr. Bristowe had really had no time for a proper consideration of the facts of the case. He admits that he had not been consulted in reference to the case until the day on which he went into the witness-box for the defence. Surely opinions thus hastily formed by one who did not see the body are of little weight when compared with those of five medical men who had made the *post-mortem* examination, and who had had the fact of the case clearly before them for many months. How little reliance can be placed on this sort of evidence is indicated by the fact that Mr. Bond, of the Westminster Hospital, a gentleman who has won for himself a good reputation as a medical jurist by his evidence in the Wainwright case, is with the same facts before him as those placed before Drs. Payne and Bristowe, deposed that in his opinion, starvation was the cause of death, and that, it was not consistent with tubercular meningitis or any other forms of disease suggested in the defence. The medical evidence of fact and opinion is strongly in favour of the justice of this conviction. There may be a difference of opinion about the relative degree of criminality of the four convicts, and the amount of punishment to be awarded to them; but there can be no moral or medical doubt that the deceased Harriet Staunton died from exhaustion as the result of the privation of food and maltreatment. Had these criminals been acquitted upon the evidence placed before the jury it would, we believe, have caused a shock throughout the kingdom from the inadequacy of our laws to repress atrocious crimes."

IN discussing the professional evidence the *Medical Examiner* says :

"The atrophy of the viscera points to no definite causation, as it may result from so many influences. The walls of the stomach are stated to have been thinned; this accords with the wasting of other organs, and is a condition sometimes found as a primary disease, which itself causes great emaciation from mal-assimilation. A good deal has been said about the mucous membrane of the stomach. We imagine, however, that all pathologists would agree that the presence of four or five ounces of food, partly solid, was quiet sufficient to account for the appearances described, but which are said to be 'quite unlike ordinary post-mortem congestion.' Seeing that it suggested an irritant poison, which Mr. Rodgers's analysis disproved, it would appear probably that the hyperæmia was due to post-mortem digestion. The peritonitis, concerning which 'common sense' so strangley misled the Attorney-General, if recent, would strongly support the view of tuberculosis. We think we have discussed the post-mortem evidence in all its essential points, and we repeat that there is nothing in it to prove that death took place from starvation, supposing proof of death from this cause were possible; on the other hand, there is much to show that death was probably brought about by a slow process of decay, hastened by an outburst of tuberculosis. And though there is nothing to support the idea that Mrs. Harriet Staunton died of diabetes, or Addison's disease, it cannot be denied that there was quite as much proof of either of these morbid states as of starvation. We started from the stand-point of the appearances found in the body after death, because it was chiefly on these that the theory of starvation was based. Starvation was not suggested to the mind of the medical man who saw the deceased during life, neither was tubercular meningitis. So far as we have any knowledge on the point, the symptoms observed during life did not in any way indicate death from starvation. Dr. Longrigg was quite correct when he certified that death was due to 'cerebral disease and apoplexy,' for the symptoms indicated these conditions. By apoplexy is now understood by common consent, coma, and it was in a state of coma that the deceased had fallen when seen by Dr. Longrigg. The cerebral disease was indicated by the inequality of the pupils, the rigidity of the upper extremities, and the past history of the patient, and would be accounted for by the tubercles found in the membranes. That her real antecedent condition differed from what was stated to Dr. Longrigg does not essentially signify in this respect. Read in the light of all the facts which have been brought before us, it would seem that a disagreeable, imbecile woman, whose mental and physical powers were decaying under the strain of child-bearing, unreturned affection, and want of the fostering care that her feeble state required, succumbed more rapidly than was anticipated by those who had charge of her; and that she died from a disease which sometimes overtakes the loved and cherished relative of those who would lavishly, but vainly, spend their substance in obtaining medical assistance and every material comfort, to avert its inevitable end. The removal to Penge, when the patient was in an exhausted state probably accelerated the end; but there is no proof of criminal intention in the step. With the legal and moral aspects of the case our province ceases. We hope no efforts will be spared to impress on the Home Secretary, through the medium of public opinion, the unsatisfactory and inconclusive nature of the medical evidence in this revolting case. That the prisoners now convicted of murder were guilty of most culpable negligence may be admitted; but that they should be punished for an event which the most tender solicitude might have been powerless to prevent would be as Dr. Bristowe has expressed it, an awful catastrophe."

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Times*, Aug. 9, 1877.)

MACLEAN'S "GUIDE TO BOMBAY" has reached a second edition within the first year of its publication. It is one of the most scholarly and carefully prepared guide books it has ever been our pleasure to examine. Bombay is indeed a city of singular interest, as well from the beauty and importance of its geographical position as its physical and political history. Bombay, the modern emporium of the commerce of Europe and Southern Asia, represents the mediæval city of Tannah on the Tannah River, of which Bombay harbour is the estuary, and the more famous ancient city of Callian still higher up the river. In fact, as the Tannah River silted up, the great Indian emporium of the seaborne trade between Asia and Europe and Africa had to be successively changed from Callian to Tannah, and from Tannah to Bombay There is thus a complete parallelism between the geology of the Tannah River and the history of India, Callian representing the Hindu, Tannah the Mahomedan, and Bombay the European period of Indian history. With such a physical and historical pedigree, Bombay and its neighbourhood cannot fail to abound in facts, the "long results of time," of the profoundest interest, and the highest praise we can give to "Maclean's Guide" is, that it is worthy of the city it so pleasantly and accurately describes.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

Maclean's "Guide to Bombay" is a valuable hand-book. It gives a very full account of the trade and industry, and the system of Government and revenue, of the Presidency, while the "description of the city" contains all that the tourist and resident might need to know. The book is one of the most useful Guides we have seen published in India, and supplies, for Bombay, what Murray's well-known publications do for the principal cities of Europe. With Maclean to lead him by the hand, the English traveller could become thoroughly acquainted with Bombay and its people, its institutions, its public buildings, and its history, past and present, in a few days; and on his return to England he could astonish his bewildered countrymen by the amount of knowledge which he had picked up in so short a time.

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INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

In presenting the August number of the INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely reset in newer and better type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 1877.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information. The Guide is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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